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28,136 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 30-JULY 1, 1973 Established 1887

...T'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 82-64 (28-18). Tomorrow sunny. ...day's temp. 79-61 (26-16). LONDON: ...cloudy, showers. Temp. 73-55 (23-13). ...row similar. Yesterday's temp. 73-57 ... CHANNEL: Smooth. ROME: Sunny. ...88-59 (31-15). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. (27-21). Yesterday's temp. 79-70 (26-21). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	5 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	30 O.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 O.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Finland	1.20 F.M.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
France	3.40 Fr.	Nigeria	2.5
Germany	1 D.M.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Great Britain	10 P.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Greece	29 Drs.	Spain	38 Ptas.
Iran	25 Rials	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
Italy	220 Lire	Switzerland	1.25 S.Fr.
Israel	1.50	Turkey	T.15
		U.S. Military	80 cts.
		Yugoslavia	4 D.

Appropriations Bill Passed

Aug. 15 Bomb Cutoff Is Accepted by House

By Richard L. Lyons and Spencer Rich

...ASHINGTON, June 29 (WP). ...ngress and President Nixon ...d today on an Aug. 15 cut-...or all U.S. military opera... throughout Indochina unless ...ress specifically approves an ...sion.

...e compromise appeared to ... a four-year struggle between ...ress and the President over ...lingering war in Southeast ...and paved the way for the ...ge of spending and debt-...g legislation that should be ...ed before the fiscal year ... tomorrow to keep the gov-...ent in operation.

...e break in the stalemate, ... had been building up all ..., was hailed by many as an ...that ends the war and re-...s the war powers of ... But it was denounced by ...te Majority Leader Mike ...sfield of Montana as "capi-...ion and abdication" of con-...ional powers to cut off war ...s, and by Sen. Edward M. ...nedy, D., Mass., as "infamy." ...e compromise was worked out as the House prepared to vote on a revised version of a $3.3-billion supplemental appropriation bill that Mr. Nixon had vetoed because it ordered an immediate end to the bombing of Cambodia. The administration defends the bombing as an effort to force a cease-fire by contending forces there.



Rep. Gerald R. Ford

The House Appropriations Committee had sent to the House a new bill with an Aug. 15 bombing ban, and anti-bombing forces were set to try to reinstate the immediate funds cutoff.

But Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich., told the House he had been authorized by an unnamed White House spokesman to tell the House that the President would sign the bill with an Aug. 15 bombing cutoff. Mr. Ford added that he was authorized to say that if the President decided further military operations were needed he would seek authorization from Congress and would abide by its decision. Mr. Ford also said the President would veto any bill sent to him that ordered a bombing halt before Aug. 15. The administration wants the extra time for negotiations.

When several members protested that word from a "source" was not good enough, Mr. Ford talked to the President by telephone in San Clemente and brought back word that the President personally had given him that commitment.

Some members wanted the President's assurances in writing, but others noted that once the President signed the bill, the Aug. 15 cutoff would be law and he could not spend more funds on hostilities in Indochina without congressional approval.

The compromise turned the House around. After voting all week by margins of up to 70 votes to end the Cambodian bombing now, the House rejected, 169 to 236, an immediate bombing ban and passed the bill with the Aug. 15 date, 278 to 124. It forbids use of any funds for U.S. military operations in Cambodia, Laos and North and South Vietnam after Aug. 15.

Senalo Backing

The proposed compromise was endorsed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a vote of 15 to 2 after Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania reported that Melvin R. Laird, the President's top domestic affairs adviser, told him that Mr. Nixon stood by the compromise. Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., Foreign Relations Committee chairman, then offered the Aug. 15 cutoff as an amendment to a stop-gap financing resolution needed to keep federal agencies funded after tomorrow. The House had written an immediate bombing cutoff into this measure.

House-Senate conferees also quickly accepted the Aug. 15 compromise in a third bill with an immediate bombing ban. This was the State Department authorization bill for the next fiscal year. Conferees approved the full $677-million authorization requested to run the department.

Congress was also prepared to write the compromise date into a bill extending the $465-billion debt ceiling for five more months. An immediate bombing ban had been written into this bill by the Senate.

Sen. Fulbright told the Sen-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International.

MARKSMEN—Karl Klasen (left), president of West German central bank, and Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt announcing the mark revalnation in Bonn Friday.

To Check Money Inflow

West Germans Revalue, Mark Rises 5.5 Percent

By John M. Goshko

BONN, June 29 (WP).—West Germany today raised the value of the mark by 5.5 percent in an effort to check the inflow of foreign money caused by the weakening dollar.

In decreeing the revaluation, Chancellor Willy Brandt's government said that the rush to exchange other currencies for marks was putting too much money in circulation within Germany and hindering efforts to curb this country's mounting inflation.

The revaluation—the second this year and the fourth since 1969—is aimed at discouraging this trend by making the mark more expensive for holders of other currencies to buy.

● Reaction in the German revaluation, Page 9.

Bonn acted after the dollar's exchange value against the mark plummeted to a record low yesterday of 2.4710. During the last month, the dollar has fallen by more than 12 percent in relation to the mark.

The mark's new value of 0.310580 was set in terms of special drawing rights (a system of international exchange referred to as "paper gold"). This followed the procedure established during the last mark revaluation in March, when Bonn abandoned the old method of fixing its value in relation to the dollar.

EEC Joint Float

The revaluation applies formally only to the money of those countries participating with West Germany in the European Common Market's joint float. They are France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Denmark, plus two countries outside the Common Market: Norway and Sweden.

As a practical matter, however, all currencies are affected. After today's revaluation, for example, the dollar sank even further to a new all-time low. During the day's trading on the Frankfurt money exchange, it dropped at one point to 2.4175 marks per dollar, although it rallied to close at 2.425 marks to the dollar.

This means that it now requires fractionally more than 40 American cents to buy one German mark. Only a month ago, it took 35.25 cents, and, in late 1969, just before the onset of the series of world monetary upheavals, a mark could be bought for less than 25 cents.

In recent weeks, all kinds of currencies—many of them purchased by persons unloading dollars—have found their way to Germany to be exchanged for marks. That, in turn, put a severe strain on the Common Market's joint float.

No Fixed Rate

Floating means withdrawing the commitment to maintain the exchange value of a currency at a fixed rate and allowing the rate of exchange to be determined by free market supply and demand.

Under the Common Market's joint float, the participating countries have agreed to maintain fixed levels of exchange between themselves while floating against outside currencies like the dollar. This arrangement obliges the participants to keep fluctuations in their exchange rates within 2.25 percent of each other.

However, the increasing pressure on the mark had started to disturb this ratio by driving up the mark's value in terms of the other Common Market currencies. In order to maintain the agreed parities, West Germany's Central Bank had been forced to intervene in the market increasingly in

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Surrenders to Loyalists

Chilean Armored Unit Stages Brief Revolt

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 29 (AP).—Rebels from an armored regiment attacked President Salvador Allende's palace today with machine guns, but military forces loyal to his leftist government crushed the uprising in a matter of hours.

Mr. Allende asked Congress for permission to declare a nationwide "state of siege," which is less harsh than martial law.

At least seven persons were killed and 22 wounded in the attack by an estimated 100 soldiers and four tanks of Chile's 23,000-man army. The first assault occurred during the morning rush hour in downtown Santiago. Mr. Allende announced in a nationwide broadcast before noon that the insurrection was put down and that a majority of the rebels had surrendered.



AP.

Salvador Allende . . . .

A few dozen members of the 900-man 2d Armored Regiment were reported to have taken part in the uprising. They brought tanks up to the doors of La Moneda palace but the tanks' guns were not fired. Machine guns opened up on the palace guard.

It was the first act of open rebellion against Mr. Allende since he came to power in 1970.

"The situation throughout the country is calm and absolutely tranquil," Mr. Allende said in the broadcast. He was at his suburban home when the assault began. He said the majority of the rebels surrendered after the palace area was surrounded by loyal army troops.

President Allende said that "pockets of civilians" had participated in the uprising. The Marxist president, beset with strikes, violence and an economic crisis since he took office, did not say who the civilians were.

The rebels had arrived in the four tanks and half a dozen armored personnel carriers and trucks.

Astonished pedestrians gaped as the rebel convoy roared past, forcing automobiles and buses to the sides of the streets.

When they arrived, the rebel soldiers raked streets around the palace with long bursts from automatic weapons as civilians screamed and stumbled for cover. Merchants who had just opened their stores, quickly rang down their metal shutters after allowing some of the pedestrians inside.

The rebels stationed a tank with its cannon pointing at the front door of the palace in Plaza Constitucion. The rebels then swept the buildings surrounding the plaza with machine-gun fire, breaking a number of windows.

Palace guards belonging to the Carabineros, the paramilitary police, returned the fire with automatic weapons and machine guns.

Several of the tanks and squads of rebel infantrymen then

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Error in Testimony Noted

Senate Unit to Aid Dean to Get His Files From White House

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—John W. Dean 3d, winding up a week of disclosures and accusations, enlisted the Senate Watergate committee's help today for prying his files from the White House. He said he fears they may be destroyed.

"I would hope the committee would put the White House on notice or they may not be there when I get there," Mr. Dean said after testifying that the answers to some of the panel's questions are in the files.

Chairman Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., directed the committee staff to make arrangements.

Mr. Dean was caught in the first factual discrepancy of his testimony in the last of five days before the committee.

It was a question of which Washington hotel it was where he met with Herbert W. Kalmbach last year when he says they discussed bush money for the Watergate defendants and the cover-up of White House involvement in the break-in of Democratic party headquarters.

Mr. Dean also asserted that Mr. Kalmbach supplied $200,000 to $400,000 for the 1970 Alabama Democratic gubernatorial primary rival of Gov. George C. Wallace, apparently as an attempt to eliminate Gov. Wallace as a potential drain on Mr. Nixon's conservative support in 1972.

And Mr. Dean testified that Rosemary Woods, the President's personal secretary, made repeated calls to him to inquire about the status of a tax investigation of one of the President's friends. Mr. Dean wouldn't name the person under investigation, which he said continued. He said it pained him to mention Miss Woods's name.

Concluding his testimony, Mr. Dean said, "There is a terrible cloud over this government that must be removed so that we can have effective government." Without expressing remorse for having been a central figure in the cover-up, Mr. Dean said: "It has been most difficult for me because I

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Senate Inquiry Begins Recess Until July 10

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—After John W. Dean 3d ended a week of testimony today, the Senate hearings into the Watergate affair recessed until July 10.

The next witness is expected to be former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, the campaign manager for President Nixon when the Democratic headquarters was broken into and seven men arrested last June, setting off the investigation into political sabotage and an alleged cover-up.

Mr. Dean's testimony was the longest heard in the five-week-old hearings.

Nixon Urges Country to Cut Energy Consumption by 5%

Asks Lower Car Speed Limits

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., June 29 (AP).—President Nixon called ...y for a 5 percent cutback in personal consumption of energy ... asked the states to lower highway speed limits to reduce gaso... use.

In a statement, Mr. Nixon said the federal government would ...un example by cutting energy use 7 percent through such ...sures as raising thermostats on air conditioners and buying cars ... provide increased gas mileage.

...The President also proposed a $10-billion energy research pro... to be carried out over a five-year period. He recommended a ...or government reorganization to transform the present Interior ...artment of Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. Nixon asked Congress to create an Energy Research and ...elopment Administration. On his own, he set up a new White ...se Energy Policy Office headed by Colorado's Gov. John A. ..., who is being appointed as a presidential assistant.

"America faces a serious energy problem," Mr. Nixon said. ...ile we have only 6 percent of the world's population, we con... one-third of the world's energy output."

He said that "unless we act swiftly and effectively, we could ... genuine energy crisis in the foreseeable future."

In a letter to the governors of the 50 states, Mr. Nixon wrote, ...ge you to work with your legislature on reducing highway ...d limits in your state, taking into account the objectives of ...ility, safety and energy conservation." He did not suggest any ...ific speed-limit objectives.

The President's plans call for atomic energy development activ... to be divorced from the Atomic Energy Commission and wed ...fossil-fuel research programs under the new Energy Research ... Development Administration.

In addition to the proposal for federal energy research funding ...$10 billion over five years, starting in fiscal 1975, Mr. Nixon asked ...an increase of $100 million for energy research in the fiscal 1974 ...get, but without increasing the total budget. This was an indica... the funds would be diverted from other programs. At least half ...the $100 million would go into research on coal technology.

...ew Major U.S.-Soviet Deal ...nnounced for Natural Gas

By Theodore Shabad

...OSCOW, June 29 (NYT).—...e Soviet Union announced to... that it had signed the sec... multibillion-dollar natural gas ...l with American companies in ...month.

...hree Houston concerns—Ten...o, Texas Eastern Transmis...n Corp., and Brown and Root ...igned an agreement of inten... to supply gas from huge ...t Siberian fields to the East ...st of the United States.

...he agreement appeared to be ...illar to a $10-billion, 25-year ... deal arranged earlier this ...nth by another three-company ...up to provide gas from east... Siberia across the Pacific to ... American West Coast. The ...st Coast agreement was con...ded by Occidental Petroleum ...n., El Paso Natural Gas Co. ... Bechtel Corp., a San Fran... engineering concern.

The plans for the Tenneco agreement originally had been announced in November, but the United States had apparently sought to discourage prompt signing because of reported doubts that the Siberian reserves were as large as the Russians contended. The Soviet government has been unwilling so far to permit independent testing of the deposits.

However, the Tenneco group appears to have been encouraged by the example set by Occidental Petroleum, whose chairman, Armand Hammer, has established close relations with the Soviet leadership.

The latest signing also occurred after President Nixon had told Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, during their recent talks, according to a communique, that the United States encouraged "American firms to work out concrete proposals on these projects and will give serious and sympathetic consideration to proposals that are in the interest of both sides."

The Siberian gas deals are being signed here while the United States apparently is still weighing an overall energy policy to ease what has been described as an energy crisis.

There have been domestic pressures to seek other long-term energy sources, such as the gasification of coal, and questions have been asked about the wisdom of relying on Soviet gas sources for even a small portion of American energy needs and of making multibillion-dollar loans to the Soviet Union for its economic development.

In the past, American compa...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Swiss Foresee Power Curbs

BERN, June 29 (AP-DJ).—Swiss authorities have been ordered to prepare, as a precautionary measure, rationing of electricity consumption for the mid-1970s.

An official letter made public yesterday said curbs will have to be enforced if no new nuclear power plants are ready inside about three years to cover a rapidly growing energy gap.

The letter reflected official concern over stiff local opposition to nuclear power plant projects.

59 Percent of Ulster Votes Go To Protestants, 26 to Catholics

By Richard Eder

BELFAST, June 29 (NYT).—Northern Ireland's voters kept to the old divisions in yesterday's elections, with Protestants and Roman Catholics voting solidly for the parties most closely identified with their respective communities.

The four main Protestant groupings drew 59 percent of the vote, while the Catholic parties gathered about 26 percent. Two smaller parties, cutting across sectarian lines, received a combined total of about 10 percent, whereas their total had been 17 percent in local elections last May.

Thus the elections to the new Northern Ireland Assembly dispelled what hopes remained that they would show a diminishing of the gulf that has wrecked this province.

On the other hand, early and incomplete results this evening showed a considerable likelihood that a coalition of moderates from each side of the community divide may be able to command a majority in the Assembly.

The Unionist party, which once commanded almost all the loyalty of the Protestant community—about two-thirds of the province's population—was formally split in this election, for the first time.

Faulkner's Stand

The official Unionist leader, former Premier Brian Faulkner, generally supported the British White Paper—a constitutional plan calling for formal power-sharing between the majority and minority communities. The Official Unionists have won about 25 percent of the votes.

The Loyalist Coalition, composed of two parties led by the Rev. Ian Paisley and William Craig, rejected the White Paper and called for a continuation of the rule by the majority community. The Loyalists won about 21 percent.

Confusing the situation was a fourth Protestant group, embrac...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

In Cairo Talk Lauding Libyan 'Reforms'

Qadhafi Urges Revolution for Egypt

CAIRO, June 29 (AP).—Libya's Col. Moamer Qadhafi yesterday criticized the Egyptian government, which he said is in sharp contrast with his own, but he insisted that the two states should merge as planned.

In a meeting with the Egyptian and foreign press at the Tose el-Youssef publishing house, the Libyan government's leader said: "In Libya, the people are taking over the authority, something you lack here."

"What you need here is a revolution, too . . . more democracy and freedom of thought, speech and action," Col. Qadhafi, 31, said at a four-hour meeting last night after almost a week of talks with President Anwar Sadat. He was referring to his two-month-old "cultural revolution."

Libyan officials were present, but Egyptian leaders were not.

None of his words appeared in Cairo newspapers today and it was 14 hours before the Egyptian government decided to permit foreign newsmen to transmit Col. Qadhafi's criticism of Egypt and its secular, socialistic way of life.

By 1400 GMT today, neither Cairo radio nor the semi-official Middle East News Agency had carried a word of his dialogue with the press.

Col. Qadhafi plans to spend next week meeting with Egyptian parliament members, the cabinet and leaders of the ruling Arab Socialist Union, all institutions he has criticized, in an effort to convince them that his "cultural revolution" is the answer to Egypt's problems.

Asserting that the revolution in Libya "began where yours ended and is a continuation of Gamal Abdel Nasser's revolutions," Col. Qadhafi says his movement represents "Egypt's new blood."

Supporting the proposed merger of Egypt and Libya, scheduled for Sept. 1, he said that his people were ready "to give up all their money and oil revenues but not their revolution" in uniting with Egypt.

Egyptians and diplomats were caught by surprise by the visiting leader's sharp criticism and his call for a revolution.

Libya, one of the world's major oil producers, has a fifteenth of the population of Egypt but has more currency reserves—$1.4 billion worth. Any full merger would include currency.

Col. Qadhafi made it clear that he would like Egypt to drop many of its ways.

Citing Egypt's flowing liquor consumption, neon-lit nightclubs offering topless European dancers and international gambling casinos, he said: "These are not characteristics of a revolutionary society . . . How can a drunk man make progress in his country? . . . How can a drunk man battle in Sinai against the enemy?

"I would not accept to remain in the leadership of a unified state while you in Egypt do not take your laws from the Koran and Islamic law," he declared.

He did not say what he proposed to do with the six million Christians among Egypt's 36 million inhabitants.



Associated Press.

Col. Moamer Qadhafi at Cairo press conference.

Syria Is Seeking Hanoi Arms Aid

BEIRUT, June 29 (NYT).—A Syrian military delegation arrived in Hanoi today to seek North Vietnamese military advisers for the Syrian armed forces, according to informed travelers from Damascus.

They said that the Syrian government wanted experts in guerrilla warfare and in the use of surface-to-air missiles built by the Soviet Union.

Cooling to White House

Watergate Panel Is Moved By Weicker 'Smear' Charge

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP).—New strains threatened today to shatter any remaining cooperation between the White House and the Senate's Watergate committee.

In the wake of charges by Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, R., Conn., that the White House had tried to "smear" him to impede the committee's inquiry, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D., Hawaii, a member of the panel, raised the matter of White House action against members of Congress.

He asked former White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d what actions—surveillance, intimidation and the like—he knew of that were taken at White House behest against legislators on its list of political "enemies."

Mr. Dean responded that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., had been under surveillance for some time by agents acting on White House direction, although he said he was not aware that any bugging or break-ins were used against Sen. Kennedy. Mr. Dean could not cite any other senator or congressman as actually being subjected to special pressure or intimidation.

Late yesterday, in a dramatic departure from straight questioning of the witness, Sen. Weicker voiced his "smear" charge and called on special federal prosecutor Archibald Cox to investigate the matter for possible criminal action.

A spokesman for Mr. Cox said last night that Sen. Weicker's charges will be investigated. Federal sources reported that Mr. Cox's office is already investigating allegations, some of them made by Mr. Dean, that the White House attempted to interfere, perhaps illegally, with the Senate committee's investigation.

Sen. Weicker charged yesterday that the White House attempted to fabricate and disseminate a story that the senator had improperly handled contributions to his 1970 election campaign.

Sen. Weicker, who was one of the first Republicans on Capitol Hill to criticize the White House on the Watergate issue, engaged yesterday in one of the few extended displays of emotion by a member of the committee as he also:

● Accused former White House special counsel Charles W. Colson of trying to plant the campaign contributions story with reporters.

● Revealed a transcript of a telephone conversation between former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and former presidential deputy John D. Ehrlichman, in which Mr. Nixon is quoted as suggesting that "it wouldn't be too bad . . . to take a swing at Sen. Weicker's public comments about the Watergate."

● Accused the White House of prejudicing opinion against former Attorney General John W. Mitchell by supplying the committee with statements that "assume he took part in a conspiracy to break and enter, that he took part in obstructing justice and suborning perjury, and all this without an admission or conviction of John Mitchell."

● Elicited extended applause in the packed Senate caucus room when he deplored the "illegal, unconstitutional and gross acts" of the White House and declared: "Republicans do not cover up. Republicans do not go ahead and threaten. Republicans do not go ahead and commit illegal acts. And God knows Republicans don't view their fellow Americans as enemies to be harassed."

Mr. Colson, who is expected to be a witness before the committee, issued a statement saying: "At no time have I ever tried to interfere with the activities of the Senate committee . . . I know of nothing improper or any way out of the ordinary with respect to any assistance Sen. Weicker received from any Republican organization in 1970 . . . nor have I ever suggested there was."

Today, Sen. Weicker, in a personal confrontation, told Mr. Colson to "just get . . . out of my office, because you make me sick."

According to several participants at an early morning meeting in Sen. Weicker's office requested by Mr. Colson, Sen. Weicker got angry after Mr. Colson acknowledged that he had requested an Internal Revenue Service audit of a Teamster labor union official who opposed the President.



United Press International.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R., Conn. testifying before Senate Watergate committee.

Senate Unit to Aid Dean to Get Files

(Continued from Page 1)

have had to speak against the President of the United States, some of my friends and former colleagues."

As the committee readied for a 10-day July 4th Independence Day recess, there were these other developments:

● Sen. Howard H. Baker jr., R., Tenn., vice-chairman of the committee, appealed to President Nixon to give a sworn account of his meeting with Mr. Dean, saying the Constitution prevents the committee from compelling the President to testify. Yesterday after other signals from the committee that it wants to hear from the President, the White House said Mr. Nixon will not appear at the hearings.

● A spokesman for special prosecutor Archibald Cox said no action is in the works on the legal questions of subpoenaing the President, but that he has called for and received differing opinions on the matter.

● Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, scheduled to be the next witness after the recess, has no information implicating Mr. Nixon in the cover-up, his attorney, William G. Hundley, said.

Mr. Hundley said that Mr. Mitchell's testimony "will in no way incriminate the President."

● Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., brought out in questioning Mr. Dean that he had invoked the Fifth Amendment—declining to testify on matters that might incriminate himself—when he appeared last week before a federal grand jury investigating the Watergate break-in.

● The three assistant U.S. attorneys who had been assigned to the Watergate investigation since the break-in at Democratic headquarters last June resigned from the case.

Earl J. Silbert, Seymour Glanzer and Donald E. Campbell quit after conferring for more than two hours with Mr. Cox.

The three federal lawyers led the prosecution of the original seven Watergate defendants, but have since come under criticism for allegedly not pursuing leads that some persons believe could have disclosed wider involvement in the break-in. The original defendants were convicted.

Sen. Gurney, who has challenged Mr. Dean's credibility the hardest, brought out that Mr. Dean testified three times that the meeting with Mr. Kalmbach last June 29 was in Mr. Kalmbach's Mayflower Hotel room. Sen. Gurney than produced a letter from the hotel saying the President's former personal lawyer wasn't registered that day.

The senator produced a record from the Statler-Hilton, however, that showed Mr. Kalmbach registered there June 29-30.

Mr. Dean suggested that Mr. Kalmbach may have been registered under a different name at the Mayflower.

"Mr. Kalmbach often discussed matters in a code name," he said. "For example, after our discussion, he began referring to [H. Howard] Hunt as 'the writer.' He began referring to [H.R.] Haldeman as 'the brush.' He began referring to Mitchell as 'the pipe.'... This might explain the fact that he decided not to use his own name in registering in the hotel."

'Does Not Add Up'

Said Sen. Gurney:

"Why in the world would he register under his own name at a nearby hotel, the Washington Hilton, and then engage another room over in the Mayflower to meet with you? It just does not add up."

In saying that, Sen. Gurney, too, had his hotels mixed up. The Statler-Hilton is near the White House. The Washington Hilton is more than a mile away.

During the luncheon recess, committee counsel Samuel Dash said, "I think Mr. Kalmbach will corroborate that there was indeed a meeting."

Mr. Dean said that after he was fired on April 30, his secretary informed him that "they're putting bands around safes and your material."

Mr. Dean said his lawyer later sent a letter to the White House to get the files and received no reply.

"I sat down and talked with Mr. Buzhardt and he said, 'I can't do anything for you about that'," Mr. Dean said. J. Fred Buzhardt is a special counsel to the President, dealing with Watergate matters.

Mr. Dean said he was allowed at first to make some copies of his files, now in the Executive Office Building basement, but that he could now only make them in longhand, that he was not provided with a desk to work on but had to use the top of a safe.

"I direct the staff of the committee to communicate with the White House and ask they give Mr. Dean access to his files and the privilege of copying them by Xerox and other means," Sen. Ervin said. He also ordered access to files held by Mr. Dean's former staff.

White House Says Ziegler Remains

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., June 29 (WP).—The White House yesterday denied a report from presidential counselor Melvin R. Laird that press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler would no longer be the chief White House spokesman.

Deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren, who has conducted the White House briefings every day this week, said that Mr. Ziegler will continue to be the press secretary and will continue to conduct briefings.

Earlier this month, as part of the White House reorganization in the wake of the Watergate scandal, President Nixon gave Mr. Ziegler the added title of assistant to the President.

Mr. Ziegler has said that other staff duties will prevent his briefing reporters on a daily basis.

Nixon Campaign Accountant Describes Laundering Funds

By Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP).—An accountant for the Nixon re-election organization has described in a sworn deposition how he laundered about $11,000 in committee funds, which he then returned to the committee in cash and in checks used secretly to supplement a campaign staffer's income.

Accountant Henry M. Buchanan, a brother of White House aide Patrick Buchanan, described how his firm set up a special bank account which disguised the identity of committee funds, some of which were converted to cash for unknown purposes.

Mr. Buchanan's handling of the funds and records has become an issue in contempt-of-court proceedings brought by Common Cause against Maurice H. Stans, chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President.

Common Cause, a nonprofit public interest lobbying group, contends that Mr. Stans violated a court order requiring him to turn over all the committee's records of receipts and expenditures to Common Cause.

Charges in Suit

Mr. Stans had agreed to turn over the records as part of court proceedings in a lawsuit in which Common Cause contends that the committee illegally failed to make public reports of its receipts and disbursements before April 7, 1972.

Mr. Buchanan, in describing the work done by his accounting firm for the campaign organization in 1971, said:

● His special bank account was used to pay five checks to a committee staffer who, he was told, was not earning what he deserved because of jealousies within the organization.

● The account was used to draw cash on 10 occasions and totaling $5,132 which he sent by messenger to the committee.

● Mr. Stans questioned him in late October, 1972, as to whether any of the money had been paid to H. R. Haldeman, then White House chief of staff, or to Donald Segretti, who has been charged with undertaking political sabotage for the re-election committee.

● Mr. Stans, in a long-distance telephone call to Mr. Buchanan in Florida on April 20, told him to bundle up his records, including those of the secret bank account, and deliver them to Mr. Stans's attorney. Instead, Mr. Buchanan received a subpoena for the records on April 21 and turned them over to the federal district court.

Common Cause is expected to contend that Mr. Stans had knowledge of the records and bank account from a meeting he had with Mr. Buchanan in late October or early November, 1972, but failed to turn them over as provided by a Nov. 1, 1972, court order.

Mr. Buchanan said his accounting firm was hired to do work for the initial Nixon campaign organization during a period from March to December, 1971. He said he worked for Jeb Stuart Magruder, who later became the deputy campaign director, and for Hugh Sloan, the first campaign treasurer.

Mr. Buchanan said he set up the special account at a bank near his Bethesda, Md., office at the request of Mr. Sloan. He said committee funds were deposited in the account and that he then signed checks or got cash out of it at the direction of Mr. Magruder.

Bomb Cutoff Date Agreed

(Continued from Page 1)

ate that acceptance of the cutoff date should not be interpreted as recognition of the President's authority to bomb until that date, but as a practical effort to avoid a "serious confrontation between the two branches of government which would result in severe hardship for many."

He said his committee had asked the White House to make "all efforts consistent with the limited military objectives involved to minimize damage to civilian life and property." He said the White House had given assurances that this was acceptable.

Some war critics protested that for Congress to set any future date for a bombing halt gave congressional approval in the meantime to the bombing. Both Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, voted against the compromise in the Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, told reporters: "It's the best we can do. I feel it will end the war. I would much prefer to end the bombing today, and I would have preferred no bombing at all, but it is another thing to try to work out statutory language."

Sen. Fulbright also wrote into the continuing resolution an amendment forbidding the foreign aid program to spend any funds except for salaries and money already obligated until legislation authorizing an aid program for next year has been enacted. The purpose of the amendment was to support new legislation at lower than the present funding levels.

Tax Audit Probe Set

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT).—The Joint Tax Committee of Congress ordered yesterday an investigation of allegations that the Nixon administration has used tax audits to punish its enemies and help its friends.

The committee instructed its staff to examine the tax returns and any audits of all persons who have been mentioned publicly as possibly receiving favorable or unfavorable treatment by the IRS.

In a related development, a former head of the IRS, Randolph W. Thrower, said that he had been told that Mr. Nixon personally wanted a former New York policeman, John J. Caulfield, appointed to head the IRS Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division. Mr. Thrower resisted the appointment on the grounds that Mr. Caulfield had no qualifications for such a high-ranking administrative job.

Mr. Caulfield was named by Mr. Dean on Tuesday as the man who forwarded to the IRS Mr. Dean's orders for an audit.

France's Jobert Sees Nixon in California

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., June 29 (UPI).—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert said he expressed the "very warm constant friendship" of President Georges Pompidou in a 40-minute meeting with President Nixon today.

Mr. Jobert spent the day at the Western White House, conferring several hours on the patio and over lunch with presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger. The meeting was a follow-up to their consultations on June 8 in Paris in the aftermath of the Icelandic summit meeting of Mr. Nixon and Mr. Pompidou.

Czechoslovaks Curb Traffic From Austria

PRAGUE, June 29 (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia has decided to close the Mikulov crossing point between Czechoslovakia and Austria to all passenger and freight traffic from Sunday to prevent the spread of boof and mouth disease from Austria, Ceteka news agency announced today.

Chilean Armored Unit Stages Brief Revolt, Then Gives Up

(Continued from Page 1)

drove off to attack the Defense Ministry, which faces the rear of the palace. Ministry sentries returned the fire as loyal army regiments were alerted and sped toward the downtown section from half a dozen garrisons in the capital.

A paratroop regiment was also brought in from its base just south of the capital.

Mr. Allende, who celebrated his 65th birthday on Wednesday, later drove to the palace in a convoy of 30 police vehicles. From there, he addressed the nation again and told Chileans that Gen. Carlos Prats Gonzales, the army chief of staff, "obtained the surrender of the majority of the insurgent troops."

Mr. Allende said the assault was led by a "small group of ambitious military men." He added that he had no information that any opposition parties were involved.

Mr. Allende pleaded with his countrymen "to maintain the serenity that is needed at this moment" and warned them not to go near military garrisons.

Jubilant supporters of the Marxist president marched through downtown streets chanting, "The left united will never be defeated!"

The assault on the palace followed by a day the announcement by Gen. Mario Sepulveda, Santiago's garrison commander in chief, of the uncovering of a plot by several civilians and low-ranking military officers to take over a barracks. He said the plotters had been arrested.

Santiago Province was declared an emergency zone after the discovery of the plot and an incident involving Gen. Prats, in which he was mobbed on a Santiago street. The government called it an assassination attempt.

Dean Guarded After Threat To His Life

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT).—Federal marshals have been assigned to an around-the-clock watch over John W. Dean 3d after a reported threat on the former presidential counsel's life.

The acting director of the U.S. Federal Marshal's Service confirmed yesterday that two men were assigned Sunday night to protect Mr. Dean at the request of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The request was made by "mutual agreement" between Mr. Cox and attorneys for Mr. Dean after the witness received an unspecified threat to his life Sunday evening. Mr. Dean began testifying Monday before the Senate select committee investigating the Watergate scandal.

Thai Students Warned

BANGKOK, June 29 (Reuters).—Premier Thanom Kittikachorn warned students today that the government would allow no more demonstrations. Thousands of students staged street demonstrations for six days until the rector of a Bangkok university resigned Tuesday.

Colson Allegedly Knew of Plan

Hunt Got CIA Aid in Kennedy Check

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT).—E. Howard Hunt jr., one of the convicted Watergate conspirators, was quoted yesterday as saying he sought and received disguises and other equipment from the CIA to investigate Sen. Edward P. Kennedy, D., Mass.

This was the first indication that the CIA equipment had been sought by Hunt for any activity other than breaking into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

The new disclosure was made by Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, D., Mich., after nine hours of questioning of Hunt by a House Armed Services subcommittee investigating CIA involvement in the Watergate affair.

"Mr. Hunt told us he asked for the CIA equipment in order to interview an individual in connection with Sen. Kennedy's activities," Rep. Nedzi said.

Rep. Nedzi further quoted Hunt as saying that he had informed Charles W. Colson, at that time a White House aide, of his desire for CIA equipment for the project "and Colson said he would arrange for it."

[Mr. Colson today told the House committee that he authorized Hunt to probe Sen. Kennedy's private life, Reuters reported. But he said he did not know Hunt was using CIA equipment.]

Hunt subsequently obtained a wig, a device to alter the voice, a camera, a tape recorder and false identification papers in the name of "Edward Warren" from the CIA and used them in conducting an interview in August, 1971, with a person he identified merely as "Mr. Demott," according to Rep. Nedzi.

He quoted Hunt as saying that he later used some of the same CIA equipment in breaking into the psychiatrist's office in California; in attempting to talk to Mrs. Dita Beard about a memorandum she allegedly wrote for the International Telephone & Telegraph Co., and in the break-in of Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate complex.

This was the second disclosure of White House efforts to investigate activities of Sen. Kennedy, once considered a potential candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

John W. Dean 3d, former counsel to President Nixon, presented documents this week to the Senate's Watergate investigation committee showing that Sen. Kennedy had been shadowed on a trip to Honolulu in 1971.

Rep. Nedzi said that Hunt told the subcommittee that someone "outside the Nixon administration" had suggested that "Mr. Demott" might have some information "of interest to the Republican campaign committee."

Rep. Nedzi declined to identify the person suggesting the interview. However, he said, the implication was that "Mr. Demott" might be able to furnish Hunt with information about the death of Mary Jo Kopechne, who drowned in Sen. Kennedy's automobile at Chappaquiddick Island in July, 1969.



UPI.

E. Howard Hunt

Those close to the Watergate investigation have said that a White House project had been set up under Hunt to assemble information about the Kennedys. They said that Hunt had talked to a "Clifton Demotta," formerly a resident of Hyannisport, Mass., site of the Kennedy home.

Rep. Nedzi said that Hunt had interviewed "Mr. Demott but found his information useless and dropped the matter.

Colson Statement

Mr. Colson told a Senate panel last week that he had mentioned to John D. Ehrlichman, a top White House aide at the time that Hunt was anxious to establish "liaison" with the CIA to interview Col. Lucien Conein, a former operative in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Colson insisted, however, that he did not call the CIA on Hunt's behalf.

Rep. Nedzi also quoted Hunt as reaffirming an earlier statement that he had been ordered by Mr. Colson to fabricate cables designed to show that the John F. Kennedy administration was deeply involved in overthrowing the Diem regime in South Vietnam in 1963.

Mr. Colson has denied issuing such an order but has said that Hunt may have misunderstood something that he told him.

Montoya 'Shocked' at Finding Campaign Report Forgeries

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP).—Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, D., N.M., a member of the Senate Watergate committee, acknowledged last night that the signatures backing up his 1970 campaign financing report were apparent forgeries.

He said he was "shocked" by the discovery and maintained that the report was otherwise "in order."

The chairman of Sen. Montoya's state-base fund-raising organization in 1970—the Montoya for Senator Club—said earlier in the day that he never signed its financial report despite a notarized signature purporting to be his.

"The handwriting is not mine," the former chairman, David B. Hamilton, of Albuquerque, said. "I wish it was."

New Mexico law governing campaign financing reports requires their submission to the secretary of state under an oath "executed and subscribed by the chairman and the treasurer of the political committee" filing them.

New Mexico Secretary of State Betty Fiorina said the Montoya For Senator Club's $75,309 report for the 1970 campaign was ostensibly sworn to before a notary public Dec. 3, 1970, by both Mr. Hamilton, as chairman, and the club's treasurer, A. E. (Tommy) Thomas.

Already buffeted by a newspaper report yesterday morning about the Montoya campaign's receipt of $100,000 that it never reported, the senator had flatly denied any improprieties and insisted the practice was legitimate since the contributions had been made to Washington-based dummy committees, a not uncommon practice.

But when asked about the Hamilton signature, Sen. Montoya said in a statement last night that he had launched his own inquiry.

"I was shocked to learn that not only was his signature not genuine, but that the signature of my 1970 campaign treasurer, Mr. A. E. Thomas, was not genuine," Sen. Montoya said. "This is the first time that this matter has come up and consequently, the first I've known about it. I am, to say the least very disappointed to make this discovery."

He said he hoped that "this matter is not just a political move to try damaging me because of my position on the Watergate investigating committee. It seems rather strange that a report filed nearly three years ago should suddenly become a newsworthy item after gathering dust all these years."

Sen. Montoya said he had asked Mr. Thomas to try to find out "who might be responsible" for the falsified signatures. He asserted that "the report itself, except for the signatures, is in order" and that the Montoya for Senator Club, "through different employees of the committee members, complied with the reporting requirements."

Protestants Hold Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Unionists who dissent in varying degrees with the White Paper and Mr. Faulkner's acceptance of it. The dissidents gathered 12 percent of the vote.

Perhaps the major single electoral success was that of the Social Democratic and Labor party, the major Catholic group. The SDLP is relatively moderate and, while maintaining the objective of a united Ireland and independence from Britain, agrees to work within the framework of the White Paper.

The SDLP, which won only 14 percent of the votes in May, increased its tally to 23 percent yesterday.

Alliance, a new party of Protestant-Catholic moderates, dropped from 14 percent in May to about 9 percent this time.

Anti-White Paper Catholic parties did badly. The Official Sinn Fein seems to have won about 2 percent. The Provisionals, with their campaign calling for spoiling of the ballots, seemed to have an even smaller response. The old Catholic Nationalist party may have been permanently eliminated, as its main candidate, Eddie McAteer, failed to win a seat from Londonderry.

Counting of the ballots began only this morning. Apart from the vote percentages, the only concrete result tonight was the total turnout: 72 percent of the slightly more than one million eligible voters.

Once in office it is possible that some of the dissident Unionists will swing back to Mr. Faulkner. Even if they do not, a Unionist-SDLP coalition seems likely to command an Assembly majority, provided that the leaders of the two groups can reconcile their traditional bitter rivalry.

Ex-Chief of SEC Cites Calls by Mitchell, Dean

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP).—While he was still attorney general, John N. Mitchell pointedly phoned William J. Casey, then Securities and Exchange Commission chairman, about reports that SEC investigators were "carrying on a vendetta" against financier Robert L. Vesco.

Mr. Casey disclosed details of this and other contacts with Mr. Mitchell and former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d in testimony before a House Commerce subcommittee yesterday. Mr. Casey cited three contacts with Mr. Mitchell and four with Mr. Dean, all stemming from their concern over the fraud case against Mr. Vesco.

It was the most detailed public account that Mr. Casey has given on his dealings with the two former administration officials.

U.S.-Soviet Gas Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

nies have on occasion come to Moscow to conclude major deals without clarifying details and conditions, and the Tenneco group seems to have followed this practice.

Harry G. Austin, senior vice-president of Brown and Root, who signed today's agreement of intention, made himself unavailable to American newsmen in Moscow. News of the accord was made public through the Soviet government press agency Tass.

Although the Tass announcement gave no details, previous reports on the Tenneco project have put American capital investment requirements at $6.3 billion, including $3.7 billion for pipeline and a liquefaction plant and $2.6 billion for a fleet of about 20 tankers to carry the liquified gas to the United States.

The gas sales, which would begin about 1980, would continue over a period of 25 years and would cost an estimated $15 billion. The Russians, according to previous reports, would be expected to use that revenue to repay American investment loans and to purchase goods and services in the United States.

The Tenneco deal calls for development of the Urengoy gas field of west Siberia, reputedly one of the largest gas reservoirs in the Soviet Union. An 1,800-mile 56 inch pipeline would move the gas west to the ice-free port of Murmansk, where a liquefaction plant would be built. Tenneco reportedly plans to move three billion cubic feet of natural gas a day to the United States under the agreement.

the fabulous Faubourg St-Honoré

	Street No.
MERENLENDER (2d Floor) Leather & Suede for Men & Women	3
MEGER Women's Ready-to-Wear	5
RAYNE Luxury Shoes	6
CHARLES JOURDAN Fashion Shoes	12
GUCCI Quality Leather Goods	27
Willy Rizzo Contemporary Furniture	38
MARIE MARTINE Fashion Boutique	50
Rôtyl Ready-to-Wear	54
JEAN ÉTÉ Watchmaker Jeweler	70
Co. Française de l'Orient et la Chine Gifts From China	82
Mc DOUGLAS Suede/Leather Fashion	155



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	17	62	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	33	90	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair
BELGRADE	34	93	Fair
BERLIN	20	68	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	30	86	Cloudy
CAIRO	30	86	Sunny
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Sunny
DUBLIN	18	64	Showers
EDINBURGH	19	66	Cloudy
FLORENCE	31	88	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy
GENEVA	23	73	Fair
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Sunny
LISBON	25	77	Sunny
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy
MADRID	30	86	Sunny
MILAN	29	84	Sunny
MONTREAL	25	77	Showers
MOSCOW	24	77	Cloudy
MUNICH	19	66	Cloudy
NEW YORK	22	72	Showers
NICE	24	75	Fair
OSLO	23	73	Fair
PARIS	23	73	Fair
PRAGUE	24	75	Cloudy
ROME	26	79	Cloudy
SOFIA	25	77	Fair
STOCKHOLM	19	66	Showers
TEHRAN	38	100	Sunny
TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
TUNIS	36	97	Fair
VIENNA	28	82	Fair
WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	27	81	Cloudy
ZURICH	25	77	Cloudy
	19	66	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Says Agencies Are Floundering

Anti-Drug Chief Quits Post, Hits White House Interference

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—John E. Ingersoll resigned today as chief of the government's largest drug enforcement agency and accused the White House of frequent and disruptive interference with his operations.

Mr. Ingersoll told newsmen on his last day as director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs that former presidential aides H.R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman were responsible for easing him out of the job and also for continual interference.

A career law enforcement officer who is joining a private firm next week, Mr. Ingersoll said he was upset when he was told that he ought to find another job. He indicated that he would have been interested in the job of head of the new Drug Enforcement Administration if he had been assured of independence from the White House.

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and other federal drug enforcement units will be merged at midnight tomorrow into a single agency under Justice Department supervision.

But the new Drug Enforcement Administration has no leader and officials of the affected agencies say work at the highest levels is floundering in confusion.

None Accept Job

Mr. Ingersoll said he knows the job has been offered to a few people but he knows of no one who has agreed to take it.

He said the White House made no attempt to influence investigations or personnel appointments. But he added he believes that was because he made it clear he would resist all such pressure.

Asked to elaborate on what sort of intervention took place, Mr. Ingersoll replied, "It's hard to describe. It was the kind of thing you had to live with every day."

He never saw President Nixon privately, only rarely saw Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman, but was contacted during some periods almost daily by another former White House aide, Egil Krogh, he said.

Mr. Ingersoll directed his harshest criticism at the relatively new Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, a rival Justice Department unit which he said duplicated and detracted from the efforts of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

He said Drug Abuse Law Enforcement agents were less than professional in their conduct. Asked whether the operation tended to shortcut legal safeguards, he said, "You can look at the record and see that."

"I've gotten complaints from police chiefs all over the country about DALE operations," he said.

DALE's leader, Myles J. Ambrose, also is quitting government work for a private job.



AP.

John E. Ingersoll

Senator Sees Signs of Hoax In U.S. Gas-Shortage Reports

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., said yesterday that evidence gathered during three days of congressional hearings "could lead reasonable men to think a hoax has been perpetrated" in reports of a natural gas shortage.

He said action might be warranted against government-approved price increases that could cost consumers billions of dollars in the next 10 years.

Sen. Hart said he has instructed the staff of his Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee to draft legislation designed to:

- Prevent the Federal Power Commission from granting price increases for several years and possibly force a cancellation of increases granted in recent years.
- Force the commission to abandon optional pricing and return to pricing tied to production costs.
- Empower the commission to regulate prices within each state.

The senator said his statement that the "so-called natural gas shortage" might be a hoax was based on information given his subcommittee by a Federal Trade Commission investigator.

James T. Halverson, the investigator, told the subcommittee Wednesday that subpoenaed producer records showed reserves of gas up to 1,000 percent greater than the firms consistently reported to the American Gas Association.

Mr. Halverson also said that his Bureau of Competition in the FTC gathered data showing that the producer-controlled reporting procedure in the gas association "could provide the vehicle for a conspiracy . . . to underreport gas reserves."

Sen. Hart said that evidence obtained during the subcommittee hearings validated long-standing doubts about the American Gas Association-Power Commission figures on a claimed shortage of natural gas.

Courts Freeze Funds to Bar Administration Impoundment

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—Challengers to the administration's impoundment of funds authorized by Congress yesterday won three victories involving a total of $670 million.

In two court orders in Washington, $330 million in educational funds and $51 million for community mental health centers were ordered frozen until the judges can rule on suits challenging the impoundments.

The actions kept the impounded money from reverting to the General Fund, where it would have gone tomorrow, the last day of the fiscal year.

In Newark, a U.S. District judge ordered the spending of $239 million in Neighborhood Youth Corps funds impounded by the Nixon administration.

Inflation Argued

The administration had refused to spend the money authorized by Congress, arguing that the spending would be inflationary.

In the two Washington cases, judges ordered the money set aside for safekeeping so it would not revert back to the treasury. Each judge indicated that anti-impoundment forces probably would win in their final decisions.

U.S. District Judge Joseph C. Waddy ordered the government to set aside $380 million in federal funds for elementary and secondary education. The suit was filed by Pennsylvania, later joined by Nebraska, Texas, Nevada, Oklahoma, Hawaii, Wisconsin, Vermont, Illinois and Massachusetts.

The suit claimed that the U.S. Office of Education had not released all of the money appropriated under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Vocational Education Act and the Adult Education Act.

Likelihood of Success

Judge Waddy noted that the states had "demonstrated a substantial likelihood of success on the merits" of the case.

In the other Washington case, U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell ordered the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to resume processing applications for grants for community mental health centers.

The processing had stopped Feb. 23.

Plaintiffs in the suit said $51 million in grants were affected.

Judge Gesell said it is "highly probable" that the plaintiffs, led by the National Council of Community Health Centers, would win on the merits of the suit.

Study Shows U.S. Heroin Addiction Off

Decline Is Reported To Date From 1969

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT).—Heroin addiction in the United States doubled between 1965 and 1969 but now is declining, according to the White House Special Action Office for Drug Abuse.

In its first annual report, due to be released next week, the agency said that it had been unsuccessful in its two-year effort to categorize the number of heroin users, former users and addicts but that it had established a mechanism for measuring the trend in addiction.

The special action office was established in June, 1971, to coordinate federal anti-drug efforts with special emphasis on heroin, which President Nixon named "public enemy No. 1." The agency is to be phased out by the end of 1974 with its functions to be shifted to the National Institute of Drug Abuse, which will be set up in the National Institute of Mental Health.

The report said that data from 28,713 patients admitted to federal drug-treatment programs between June, 1969, and last March showed a reversal of the six-year trend toward more addicts that began in 1965.

Some Statistics

The report said that of those surveyed, 56 percent, or about 16,000, had begun their heroin use before 1969 and that the number of new heroin users has steadily decreased since.

The report also noted that narcotic-overdose deaths in 25 cities decreased 6 percent, from 1,856 in 1971 to 1,735 in 1972.

Property crimes of the kind generally associated with heroin addiction declined sharply enough to result in the first overall decrease in serious crimes for the country after 17 years of steady increases, although violent crimes continued to increase, the report said.

It noted that a six-month study in 38 metropolitan areas disclosed a decline of in-patient admissions and emergency-room visits for heroin-related problems and an increase in problems related to barbiturates, other depressants and methadone, a synthetic heroin-substitute.

China Rejects Japan Protest On Atomic Test

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, June 29.—China rejected a Japanese protest against Wednesday's nuclear bomb test conducted in western China, saying that the experiments were part of its defense, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said today.

The ministry said Lu Wei-chao, director of the Asia Bureau of China's Foreign Ministry, rejected the protest lodged yesterday by Yuichi Hayashi, Japanese minister in Peking. Mr. Lu was quoted as saying his government fully understands that Japan is the only country to have suffered atomic bombing, but the Chinese tests were "defensive in nature."

Meanwhile, dust with high radioactivity, was collected today over western Japan, officials announced here.

The Radioactivity Countermeasures Headquarters said a radioactivity count 16 times above normal was detected in dust floating in the jet stream from China.

Woman Is Denied Picasso Kinship

GRASSE, France, June 29 (UPI).—A court today rejected the request of Mrs. Maya Walter Widmaier to be recognized as a legitimate child of the late Pablo Picasso.

Mrs. Widmaier, 38, wife of a naval officer in Marseilles, was born to the artist and his longtime model, Marie-Thérèse Walter. Picasso could not marry the model because he was not divorced from his estranged wife, Olga Kokhlova, who died later, in 1953.

Two other illegitimate children of Picasso, Claude and Paloma, born to Françoise Gilot, filed suits seeking legitimacy in 1958 and 1970 but their bids also were rejected. The only legitimate child, entitled to share in Picasso's fortune, is Paolo, son of Picasso and Olga.

Homes of Trotskyists Raided by Paris Police

PARIS, June 29 (Reuters).—Police today raided the homes of the leaders of the Trotskyist Communist League following yesterday's government decision to outlaw the movement.

About a dozen persons were taken to police headquarters but most of the activists sought were not at home. The Communist League was banned along with the extreme rightist Ordre Nouveau movement following fierce street clashes in the Latin Quarter last week.



Associated Press

HAWKEYE—Patient photographer caught this 10-week-old red-tailed hawk in Grand Rapids, Mich., as it was about to land—on the ground, or on its prey.

Amateur Astronomers Brave Wind and Sand to See Eclipse

By Thomas A. Johnson

AKJOUJT, Mauritania, June 29 (NYT).—"Sand is the problem," said Nancy Browne as she carefully dusted a camera. "It seeps into everything —it has already put one of my cameras out of commission."

A 32-year-old painter from New York, Miss Browne echoed the most frequent complaint of the 220 American amateur astronomers who are camping near this Sahara desert town of 8,000 to observe the total solar eclipse tomorrow morning.

The sand comes in an almost continual flow of strong, hot gusts. It plays havoc with the testing of telescopes and cameras as well as with typewriters and it seeps into clothing and quickly coats the hair and face.

Worst of all, the region judged best for observing the eclipse is known for its frequent sand storms.

"We can only hope that there will be no sand storms during the eclipse to block our view," Miss Browne said.

More than 500 tourists from the United States and Europe were expected to be here for the eclipse.

Many Canceled

"It seems many tourists were reluctant to face the hardships and many canceled out," said one Mauritanian official, "but the influx still marks the largest invasion by foreigners since the French Army at the start of the century." The tourists, who will remain here from two to four days, are being taken to a special tent encampment, so they can be at viewing positions tomorrow.

The scientists, technicians and amateur astronomers from many countries will conduct experiments from observation points here and also at Port Etienne, Shoum, Chinguett and Bennichab.

Miss Browne hopes to photograph the event, which starts at 10:44 a.m. and lasts for six minutes and 13 seconds, and then she will make paintings from the photographs.

Sand was the only complaint of Miss Browne and others who traveled here with the Amateur Astronomers, Inc., of Union College, Cranford, N.J.

No one complained of the heat, which can go as high as 140 degrees Fahrenheit, nor the fact that they were sleeping in tents. They knew they were coming to a mostly desert nation of 1.2 million inhabitants that is in the midst of a five-year drought and famine and that their equipment, food and water would have to be brought in with them.

Although Mauritania is as large as Texas and California combined, the nation of mostly nomadic herdsmen has only 300 hotel beds. For this reason, the more than 2,000 scientists, amateur astronomers and tourists will be lodged in schools and in rehabilitated French Foreign Legion outposts.

The mood at the camps is one of great anticipation as the observers prepare to study an event that will not be duplicated for 177 years.

But their presence has not yet convinced many Mauritanian skeptics that the solar eclipse will actually occur. "The Americans are lying," said a soldier. Reflecting a common belief among local tribesmen, he said, "How can they tell when Allah will catch the sun in his hand —only Allah knows when He will do this."

Sky Clears in Kenya

LOYENGALANI, Kenya, June 29 (AP).—Improved weather raised astronomers' hopes today for a bumper harvest of data from man's closest look at a total eclipse of the sun.

The sky cleared over Lake Rudolf in remote northern Kenya where more than 100 scientists from various nations have assembled observatory equipment.

George Curtis of the National Center for Atmospheric Research at Boulder, Colo., the leader of the American group, said it had appeared earlier this week that clouds might ruin some optical experiments and reduce others to 60 percent efficiency.

Skylab Crewmen Are Well; Longer Mission Possible

SPACE CENTER, Houston, June 29 (AP).—The astronauts' chief physician says the Skylab-1 crewmen are nearly fully recovered from their 28-day space mission.

Dr. Royce Hawkins issued the report yesterday on Navy Capt. Charles Conrad jr., Lt. Comdr. Joseph P. Kerwin and Comdr. Paul J. Weitz, who have been undergoing extensive debriefings here since Sunday.

Dr. Hawkins said that from the medical data, "I feel confident we can fly a 56-day mission." The Skylab-2 and Skylab-3 crews are scheduled to use the same space station in July and in October, each for eight-week visits.

"All three crewmen are fully back to normal with the exception of leg measurements," Dr. Hawkins said. "The circumferences are two to three centimeters less than preflight measurements. It's because of a loss of muscle mass in weightlessness."

Dr. Hawkins said all three suffered from dizziness and nausea after returning to earth. Capt. Conrad shook these effects within three hours and Comdr. Weitz in eight hours. But Comdr. Kerwin needed nearly two days to return to normal.

1,000 on a Cruise In Caribbean Are Ill With Diarrhea

MIAMI, June 29 (AP).—A luxury liner steamed at full speed toward Miami today as three physicians aboard struggled to treat 1,020 passengers and crew, nearly all stricken with diarrhea, dizziness and fever.

Officials in contact with the Norwegian Caribbean Lines' Skyward said none of the passengers or crew was in serious condition. All were scheduled to be quarantined when the ship arrives in Miami early tomorrow.

An official of the National Center for Disease Control in Atlanta said it was believed that a virus infection had caused the outbreak, which forced the Miami-based ship to cut short its Caribbean cruise and return home with its 720 passengers and 300 crew members.

"Fortunately two passengers on board are physicians and they are helping the ship's doctor, who is on the job although he himself is ill," a Norwegian Caribbean Lines spokesman said.

He said, "There are no reports from physicians on the ship that anyone is seriously ill."

The passengers paid from $260 to $750 for the cruise, which began Saturday in Miami.

The coast guard made an emergency airlift Thursday to supply the ship with paregoric, drugs and saline fluid to combat dehydration.

But Prices Remain Level

U.S. Food Production Falling; Profit Squeeze Hits Industry

By Seth S. King

CHICAGO, June 29 (NYT).—U.S. housewives searching their supermarket shelves this coming week will find most of what they want still there, with prices pegged at the ceilings imposed by President Nixon two weeks ago.

But a widening circle of food processors and retailers are caught in a profit squeeze that is beginning to curtail production of some foods.

This could lead to shortages of many items within the next month.

Every echelon of the food industry, from farmers to retailers, is blasting the ceilings imposed on meat in March and on all other items on June 13, and this has to be kept in mind when weighing this week's warnings of shortages.

Members of the food industry agree that, if these shortages occur, they will last for at least three months, unless the ceilings are lifted or modified before the end of the 60-day period announced by the President.

Production Dropping

But production of some foods, such as eggs, broilers, flour and some vegetables and fruit are already dropping. This means that future supplies will decline within the next two or three months and when the ceilings are removed prices at all levels will shoot upward.

Beef packers were still operating close to normal levels this week, although live cattle prices were still high and the wholesale prices these packers charged were at 71.5 cents a pound for choice beef in Chicago. This was the ceiling price packers could charge. If they have to pay any more for animals, many are threatening to curtail production.

There are still no ceilings on unprocessed farm products. Hog prices in the Midwest went above $41 a hundred pounds this week, another record. But the larger packers of pork reported their production was continuing normally.

The Oscar Meyer Co. in Madison, Wis., one of the nation's largest pork packers, said no cutbacks were expected in the immediate future.

'Supply Squeeze'

"But with the number of hogs now being fattened fewer even than last year, we are looking for a supply squeeze in the next 45 days," a company spokesman said. "Still, if we have a good crop of feed grains by fall, a lot of that pressure will be eased by winter."

Egg producers, most of whom have to buy all their feed grains instead of growing them themselves, complain that they were losing about 4 cents a dozen on eggs this week because feed prices were above the top price they could get from retailers.

But the larger producers were keeping their flocks of layers at about the same levels as last year.

"If it continues, we'll have to cut back," said Ken Munroe, whose Munroe Egg Farm in Plainfield, Ill., sends about 70,000 dozen eggs each week to Chicago markets. "The trouble is there is a cutback in incubator eggs, and this will mean fewer laying chickens producing table eggs in five months."

Spokesmen for several large supermarket chains in New York, Washington, Detroit and Chicago said that the pipelines for most of their goods were still full and there would be no immediate shortages.

AMA Rejects Bid to Shift Toward Union

By Richard D. Lyons

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT).—The American Medical Association yesterday beat down an attempt to move itself in the direction of doctors' unions. Their creation and expansion in recent years has served to undermine the AMA's influence.

The association's policy-making House of Delegates voted to put off any attempt to set up a study committee on collective bargaining, as had been endorsed by several groups within the AMA.

Meeting during the last day of their five-day session at the Americana Hotel, the delegates endorsed a statement saying that: "Physicians do not need to sacrifice their individual freedoms to obtain an effective socio-economic organization. They already have a well organized profession and do not have to downgrade their professionalism to become a class of super technicians within the framework of organized labor."

Membership Down

AMA membership has declined by about 25,000 members in recent years, while newly organized doctors' unions have gained from 25,000 to 50,000 members.

Their growth has been attributed in part by their organizers to the failure of the AMA to act as a collective bargaining agent for physicians in dealings with the federal and state governments over provisions of Medicare and Medicaid, and with other conduits of medical insurance funds such as Blue Cross, Blue Shield and other health insurers.

The AMA has taken the position that for it, as a professional organization, to engage in such financial arrangements might be in conflict with the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

In other action, Dr. Malcolm C. Todd of Long Beach, Calif., was elected as president-elect of the association.

U.S. Price Freeze Will Curb Rise In Westbound Atlantic Air Fares

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—U.S. airlines' international fares will be frozen on all tickets purchased in the United States, on tickets purchased abroad with U.S. currency and on all flights originating in this country, the Civil Aeronautics Board said yesterday.

The board issued a clarification of a recent ruling by the Cost of Living Council about the current price freeze's effects on international flights.

The main effect will be on westbound transatlantic fares, which had been scheduled to rise July 1—for example, from $295 to $313 for a one-way flight from London to New York.

The $313 fare is already in effect for eastbound flights and will remain. Round trips between the two cities, therefore, will cost $608 rather than $626.

The ruling is not binding on foreign airlines, but they are expected to follow the practice of Pan American, Trans World Airlines and National Airlines in order to stay competitive. A spokesman for the Aviation Consumer Action Project said that the ruling is expected to save travelers $50 million.

Glenn Turner Suspected of Fraud

'Dare-to-Be-Great' Promoter Plans Next Triumph in Jail

FRANKFURT, June 29 (AP).—In the loneliness of his Frankfurt jail cell, American millionaire Glenn W. Turner has been laying new "Dare-to-Be-Great" plans. The get-rich-quick promoter hopes to secure himself a voice in the running of what he regards to be his chief competitor—the U.S. government.

"I'm going to be someone to the federal government one day. And when I am, I'm going to reform the American prison system," Mr. Turner said in an interview today at the prison where he has been held for possible extradition to England to face allegations of fraud.

Appearing undaunted after nearly two weeks in jail, the 38-year-old Mr. Turner rested his elbows on a thick book entitled "100 Great Modern Lives." He wore a blazing red shirt, black pants with a red pinstripe and a matching vest.

"Half the people in this book have gone to jail," he said, patting the tome. "Women have been put in jail for trying to get the vote. [Martin Luther] King for fighting for the rights of the black people. Gandhi was in jail in India and even Churchill went to jail because he got involved in a war in South Africa."

Preaching the Word

"These walls, they're not confining," Mr. Turner said and slapped the cold plaster of the visitors' room for emphasis. His pale blue eyes sparkled with enthusiasm and his words came out in a revival preacher's torrent. "The only thing that can stop you is yourself."

Jail, he said, has "given me two weeks to re-idealize my commitment to the world. God put me here to inspire people, the little people."

The American government, on the other hand, has helped to put him in jail, he feels.

"America fought for free enterprise. Now the government is trying to tell the people when to go to the bathroom and what toilet paper to use."

Next September, he faces trial in a U.S. court at Orlando, Fla., on mail-fraud charges in connection with his "Dare-to-Be-Great" motivation courses and the marketing operations of two other companies.

Mr. Turner has been involved in legal battles in various states that have challenged the legality of his pyramid system of selling marketing franchises. The system works like a chain letter, with those higher on the chain enjoying the main benefits.

Mr. Turner overcame the disadvantages of a poor boyhood as son of a South Carolina sharecropper to amass a fortune he has claimed to total up to $300 million. Cornerstones of his pyramid have been Koscot, a Florida-based cosmetics firm, and his "Dare-to-Be-Great" motivation courses for incipient Horatio Algers. Mr. Turner's biography, "Con Man or Saint," was written by American newsman John Frasca.

In the face of his legal troubles, Mr. Turner said he has set about divesting himself of his international holdings and altering the pyramid structure of his U.S. operations in favor of door-to-door retailing.

Mr. Turner was arrested at Frankfurt Airport June 16 on an Interpol warrant issued at the request of British authorities who are investigating a sales scheme connected with his name.

Yesterday, the British Home Office decided not to seek his extradition, possibly in deference to U.S. authorities preparing their own case against him.

Quake Shakes Hokkaido

TOKYO, June 29 (AP).—A moderately strong earthquake shook parts of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island, at 12:27 p.m. today, the Central Meteorological Agency said. No casualties or damage were reported.

Six Men Are Killed In Manila Shootout

MANILA, June 29 (AP).—Six men were killed on one of Manila's main streets during a gun battle Wednesday night between suspected members of a kidnap gang and police, the military said today.

The authorities said three suspected kidnappers killed two constabulary sergeants before being gunned down in the eight-minute battle with 20 troopers and police. A sixth man, a taxi driver, was killed when he drove his vehicle through the fusillade.

London Schoolboy Killed by Javelin

LONDON, June 29 (Reuters).—A javelin hurled by a fellow pupil killed a 13-year-old boy who wandered onto a school playing field during a physical training session today, the police said.

Eyewitnesses said the javelin pierced the boy, Nicolas St. Clair, through the chest. Friends at the school, St. Clement Dane's in West London, said the boy was not taking part in the sports himself because he had forgotten to bring his gym clothes with him.

Change of Venue Deferred by UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 29 (Reuters).—Security Council members agreed today to defer consideration of a proposed change of venue of its Middle East debate from New York to Geneva, thereby killing the proposal, diplomatic sources said.

Kenya's Ambassador Joseph Odero-Jowi, who first proposed the idea last week, was the only speaker at today's private council meeting, informants said.

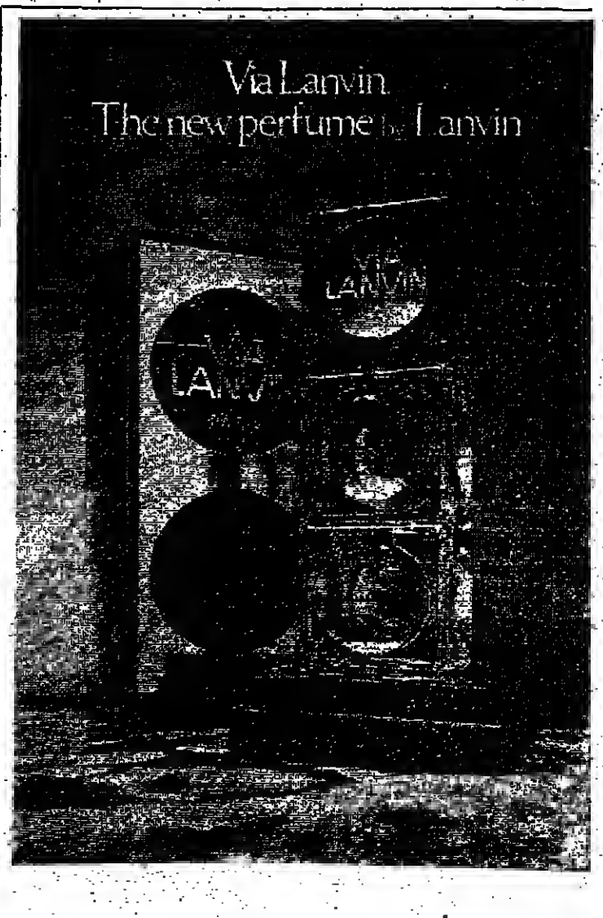
Mr. Odero-Jowi declared that delegates of nonaligned states "stand solidly together in support of the proposal," but believed they should give the parties to the Middle East conflict more time to consider it.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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'Discovery of Truth'

At the core, it has now become one man's word against another's. John W. Dean 3d, a heretofore obscure young lawyer, and Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, are now on public record in conflict on some vital points related to the Watergate conspiracy and its aftermath. These points are crucial to the determination whether or not specific crimes were committed at the highest level of the United States government. Much of the next phase in the various Watergate investigations will have to focus ultimately on the relative credibility of these two men, based on their testimony, their records and the availability of corroboration for their differing accounts. The tough, point-by-point verbal duel yesterday between Mr. Dean and the White House, through Senator Inouye's dramatic interrogation, brings the clash to a head-on collision.

However awesome a conflict of this sort may seem in the present circumstances, involving the most responsible elected office of the land, the legal situation is hardly peculiar or even unusual. Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence has a time-honored technique for discovering truth, for sorting out the value of one man's word against another's. This is the familiar practice of cross-examination.

Mr. Nixon obviously has every right to present his version of the facts before any judgment is made—not only the right but indeed the obligation. It is especially important for the President that his testimony be given under the circumstances most conducive for generating the widest degree of confidence. Mr. Dean and all the other witnesses before the Senate committee and the grand juries and in forthcoming trials will spend many hours engaged in the test of cross-examination. For his own sake and that of the presidency, Mr. Nixon should be willing to submit himself to the same legal test.

Written answers to questions would hardly be sufficient. The President has already delivered himself of written testimony, notably his May 22 memoranda, but this has left doubts and conflicts that perhaps could be resolved under cross-examination. Moreover, as one experienced cover-up artist has testified in reference to an earlier stage of the Watergate deception, "written interrogatories were something that could be handled, whereas appearances might create serious problems." The quotation comes from John W. Dean 3d.

Both the special Watergate prosecutors and the Senate investigators would confront weighty constitutional issues the moment they sought personal testimony from the President of the United States. All sides would want to consider carefully the procedures to be followed and the best forum for cross-examining the witness. But Mr. Nixon would not help his claim to credibility if he used the presidential office as a shield to protect himself from the same test that his accusers are now undergoing.

Dean John Henry Wigmore, the most respected of American jurists in the field of evidence, wrote, "Cross-examination is beyond doubt the greatest legal engine ever invented for the discovery of truth." In circumstances such as the nation now faces, no one—not in the Congress, nor the public, nor in the White House—could rightly settle for any less than this greatest test of credibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



The Early Dean—And Professionalism

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The early testimony of John Dean throws light on the risky uses of the term "professional." There was, for instance, the so-called Liddy Plan. This Plan was unveiled by Gordon Liddy before John Mitchell and Jeb Magruder and John Dean in the early months of 1971. It called for doing a real job during the political conventions. In Miami, prostitutes would be loosed throughout the Democratic Convention, to tease secrets from the politicians and delegates. In San Diego (where the Republicans were at that time scheduled to meet), the anticipated anti-Nixon demonstrators would be—presumably Liddy was talking about the ringleaders, though who knows, who knows—mugged, and others of them kidnapped south of the border to Mexico, where they would lose their appetite for anti-Nixon activity.

The enterprise, Liddy said, would cost a million dollars. But—only professionals would be used. The very best girls. Presumably, also, the very best muggers, and the very best kidnappers. No amateur kidnappers.

And then Dean said that on one "social" occasion he had been told by one of the security people gathered around the White House about tapping the telephone of a "newsman." That was really something, the bugger had said to Dean. He remembered having simultaneously to hold the ladder for the technician who was installing the bug at the other end, while at the same time having to look to the right and to the left in case anyone showed up in the back alley in which they were doing their business. One could only think of Abbott and Costello installing a wiretap.

John Mitchell's reaction, said Dean, was to wink surreptitiously at Dean and Magruder while Liddy was solemnly going on about the kidnappers and muggers and prostitutes. Then—and here I think is a clue to the surpassing mysteries of Watergate—John Mitchell did what, Dean said, be characteristically did in any situation. He puffed on his pipe, and then said the most banal things he could think of, more or less to decompress the human tension. Bismarck, and one supposes J. Edgar Hoover, would have puffed on a pipe and then ordered the men in the white suits to come and take him away. John Mitchell just said that a million dollars was too much. It is only surprising that Liddy, who prided himself on thinking of every detail, didn't say that they could get the million bac in ransom money for the kid napped demonstrators.

So it went during that strang season. Somebody said that Sen ator Kennedy should be follow day and night. Somebody el said look, that's going to be roug because it just isn't likely th you can follow a guy like Ke nedy day and night withou somebody noticing. In fact, th somebody who notices could ve well be a security man assign to protect Senator Kennedy ar he might suspect that the peop following Kennedy day and nigh are trying to kill him. So th report to the FBI. And the FB comes and arrests the people fo lowing Kennedy—only to fin that they are working for th White House. Onc gathers the the plan was most reluctant dropped.

CIA Mark?

Professionalism! The entire k of them, said Dean, didn't fin out, so far as he knew, the nam or the names of anybody who wa leaking the security informatio to the press. It is as if one wer to drop a hydrogen bomb on small city with the intent of doin away with a statue, which wa then spotted by serial photog raphy as the only artifact le standing. I remember the pas sage published a dozen years ag in a journal of opinion: "The at tempted assassination of Sukarn last week had all the earmarks o a CIA operation. Everybody i the room was killed excep Sukarno."

How does one cultivate profes sional skills in such activities a the Committee to Re-Elect th President, and the White Hou security people, were asking for One hopes, and then sometime wonders, whether other matter are being professionally attende to. For instance, the economy which sometimes looks as if i were one of Gordon Liddy's lesse projects.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Wider Fish War?

The "Cod War" that recently has precipitated dangerous encounters between Icelandic patrol vessels and British frigates in disputed fishing areas off Iceland is threatening to move West and escalate into a far more serious confrontation between the United States and foreign fishing fleets operating off this country's East coast.

Like their counterparts in Iceland, America's fishermen have grown increasingly alarmed over the depletion of valuable stocks. A steadily growing fleet of large and sophisticated fishing vessels from the Soviet Union, Japan, Spain, the two Germanys and elsewhere already has cut the Northwest Atlantic haddock catch to zero and has reduced herring stocks by an estimated 90 percent in less than a decade of intensive fishing.

Unlike the government in Reykjavik, Washington has strongly resisted demands that the United States arbitrarily extend its 12-mile fisheries zone. The administration fears that such unilateral action would undermine its efforts to promote a fisheries agreement at the forthcoming law of the sea conference that will protect other American maritime interests, such as the right of the Navy to roam the high seas and the rights of American fishermen who have traditionally fished off foreign shores.

Rather than extend the fisheries limit, the U.S. government has sought to protect American fishermen and their stocks through mutual agreement with other interested nations in the International Commission for Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. This effort, long viewed with skepticism by American fishermen, has now virtually collapsed. Attempts to persuade the commission to set limits which American scientists regard as essential for conservation and rebuilding of stocks were rejected by the other members at a recent meeting in Copenhagen.

The failure of the international commission compels the administration and Congress to give serious consideration to a bill recently introduced by Sen. Magnuson that would extend U.S. fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles. Although drastic, the bill does take into consideration America's wider, long-range maritime interests. Its provisions would remain in effect only until ratification of a new international fisheries agreement and it makes allowance for the traditional fishing rights of other nations within conservation limits, following closely U.S. proposals for a new international fisheries convention.

Conservation by mutual consent is still by far the preferable route, pending ratification of a new convention, but unless other members of the international commission speedily revise their uncooperative attitudes, the United States may be forced to take the unilateral route in order to save its fisheries, with all the risks of conflict and anarchy at sea which that entails.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Confessions of a White House Enemy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Question: Mr. Reston, do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Answer: I do.

Q.—You are charged in the Senate Watergate hearings with being "an enemy of the White House." Do you have anything to say about this?

A.—It's an offensive charge, but it could be worse. Considering what's been going on there, I could have been accused of being a friend.

Q.—Have you ever been accused of being a friend of the White House?

A.—Never, it's our job to watch them, not to be friends with them.

Q.—How do you plead to the charge of being an enemy of the White House?

A.—Innocent.

Q.—Do you deny that you have written articles critical of President Nixon?

A.—No sir.

Q.—Do you not agree that your criticisms of the President have sometimes been extreme?

A.—On reflection, my moderation astonishes me.

Q.—Do you deny that your articles have sometimes embarrassed the President and given comfort to his enemies?

A.—No sir.

Q.—Does it not follow then that you have been an "enemy of the White House?"

A.—No sir. Good houses often have bad tenants.

Q.—What did you think of the White House list of its "enemies"?

A.—Very unfair.

Q.—To the people on the black-list?

A.—No, to the people who were left off. It's really outrageous that people like Father Hesburg of Notre Dame, Eric Sevareid of CBS and many others who have tried for years to tell the truth about these political twisters shouldn't be properly recognized.

Q.—I must warn you that anything you say under oath here may be used against you.

A.—That's an improvement. For years they've been using things I didn't say against me.

Q.—Have you ever been harassed by this administration?

A.—No sir, its really been very pleasant. Scarcely seen a soul in the White House since this bunch came to town.

Q.—When did you talk to the President last?

A.—During the Oregon primary election of 1968.

Q.—What did you discuss?

A.—Nixon told me he was going to win the primary and the election.

Q.—Anything else?

A.—He asked me what kind of secretary of state McGeorge Bundy would make and he told me there were some fine young Californians he wanted to bring on the White House staff.

Q.—You've been on the list a long time then?

A.—Yes sir, charter member. I got on it 20 years ago for suggesting we should negotiate with the Russians and the Chinese.

Q.—Why does the President have so many enemies?

A.—All Presidents acquire enemies in the heat of politics, but Nixon has a special gift for making enemies. He works harder at it than anybody else, I guess.

Q.—What do you have to do to get on his list?

A.—In general, all you have to do is tell the truth and you're on, but you can qualify if you are against the bombing of Cambodia or keep talking about the Watergate. And of course, if you say anything nasty about Chuck Colson.

Q.—What's the point of a list like this?

A.—It gets around the government and everybody knows that talking to anybody on the list would not be very helpful to a man's career.

Q.—What's likely to happen to the Top Twenty enemies of the White House?

A.—I understand they're going to organize a society of benevolent criminals and have a big blow-out once a year at the Watergate.

Great Hatred, Little Room

By C. L. Sulzberger

BELFAST.—The campaign that preceded Ulster's election Thursday was marked as much by emotionalism as by logic. Many a political gathering reminded one of William Butler Yeats's frightening line: "Carry from my mother's womb a fanatic heart."

In the words of one candidate, fed up with the terror gangs pretending to represent either Protestant or Catholic opinion: "They have all become little extortion rackets. It is time that people made it clear they want nothing to do with such men who can only deliver death and destruction and who are interested not in protection but in protection money."

Said another, with pathos, an independent named David Brien: "No clique, no clan: Vote for Brien, the wee fella's man"—which scans in Ulster accents.

What the election could do, if the chosen assembly desires, is restore partial autonomy to this area, start nonsectarian local rule, get Ireland out of English politics, and open the way to ultimate unification with the South. What it will do remains to be seen.

Last year British Prime Minister Heath closed down the *Stormont governmental system* that had ruled Ulster on a one-party basis only exceeded in duration by the Soviet Union. The Catholic minority has been permanently excluded from a voice in North Irish administration and suffered political, economic and social disadvantages.

Heath ended this satire on democracy when the wave of sectarian violence, begun in 1968-1969, continued to spread despite British military intervention. The Protestant *majority* in North Ireland screamed: "London took away our government."

But Heath persevered in his determination to get a new deal started. London's White Paper, under which the Ulster election was held, is backed by a consensus of parties in Britain.

The idea is simple. The 78 members of an assembly chosen this week will select an executive under some kind of chairman who won't be a prime minister. Autonomy will be limited. Although the executive can make its own operating rules, it must accept Catholics among its members.

It is hoped a precise formula can be devised, allotting Catholics an assured share of power in accordance with their 35-40 percent share of the population, perhaps under a system analogous to that in multi-sectarian Lebanon.

But the question is: Even if this is reasonable, can it work in an area that has proven itself eminently unreasonable? Supposing the new executive, almost certainly under Unionist leader Brian Faulkner, won't sit down with the Catholics designated—or vice versa?

London has political veto power under the new formula but it cannot veto lack of common sense. And it is just as hard to get Protestants to share power with Catholics here as it is to make a led horse drink Bushmills whisky.

The dream of reasonable Ulster men, who speak with muted voice is the same as the dream o Englishmen and Irish Republi cans: Get a nonsectarian ad ministration in Ulster. "Britain cannot bleed forever," says Jame Callaghan, British Labor's for eign affairs spokesman.

Dublin hopes that if election here accomplish their stated pur pose its own turbulent little IR will fade away and a counc representing both portions o Ireland can move gradually i the direction of harmonizin policy. Already all Irish churche banks and most sporting associa tions are run on a national scop covering both states.

But all this is predicated o logic and the dream that a weak Ulster will set about creatin nonsectarian provincial institu tions. For only with a Nort Irish regime endorsed by a ma jority of its citizens can a joi council with Dublin be create And only when that begins function, surely starting off wi nondebatable subjects of mutu interest like trade and economi can the vaguest blueprint f future association be devised.

It would be ridiculous to re on swift results. There is to much bitterness. As Yeats al wrote: "Great hatred, little roo maimed us from the start Killing and bombing have creat a momentum of their own. Ne ertheless, both Belfast and Dubl are benefiting from membersh in the European Communi which is erasing economic di ferences between them.

There will be no dramatical quick improvement. Britain mu continue to inject financial e and also maintain security forc here to try and restore ord The Republic has to make eve effort to curb its IRA extremis As for the United States, it is be hoped enthusiastic politicia will give the new realities prec dence over their own sear for Irish-American votes.

International Opinion

Mideast: More of the Same

Any hopes that the summit meeting between President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev may have resulted in some progress toward superpower consensus on the Middle East will have been sobered by the communiqué. Its reference to agreement on continued efforts to bring about a settlement has a ritualistic ring about it. More important in terms of substance, the communiqué says that "each of the parties set forth their positions on this problem." In diplomatic parlance this means that the differences—dictated by the demands of the respective client states, Israel and Egypt—remain much as before.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Nixon's Ordeal

President Nixon's ordeal by indirect trial is now going through its most agonizing phase so far... Some of Mr. Dean's allegations, if substantiated, are enough to secure his impeachment or at least force his resignation. [Dean is] a highly unsympathetic squealer. But some of his leaked statements have, in the past few weeks, caused Mr. Nixon to change his defense disconcertingly. As for his assertion that the White House was hysterically obsessed about anti-war demonstrations and information leaks, and had an insatiable appetite for political intelligence, this fits in only too well with what we have learned in the past few months. The president of a superpower, hamstrung, reviled, insulted and tormented as Mr. Nixon has been, and as Mr. Johnson was before him ('Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids have you killed today?') needs to be a super-superman.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Britain and Rhodesia

In practice Rhodesia is now a small, if still troublesome, part of British concerns abroad. Most people accept that the problem cannot be solved by some unilateral British move over sanctions or anything else. It would not suit Britain's interests to affront Afro-Asian or other sentiment in any such way. The burden of Rhodesia must be borne. Fortunately it bulks less large than it used to do, so a stalemate can continne for years if need be.

—From the Times (London).

* * *

The White Rhodesians will have to stop kidding themselves. Britain can't and won't rescue them. There is only one way that they can halt growing African militancy, and that is by giving the Africans a real share in their country.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 30, 1898

WASHINGTON—General Wheeler's official report of Friday's engagement says that there is absolutely no warrant for the statement that any American troops fell into an ambush. The American attack was deliberately planned the night before. He highly compliments General Young, Colonel Wood and Colonel Roosevelt on the dash and courage displayed by the troops under their command.

Fifty Years Ago

June 30, 1923

NEW YORK—Ken Williams, Babe Ruth's rival for hitting homers in the junior league, has been hitting mighty few homeruns this season, but he hit one yesterday with the bases full that powered the St. Louis Browns over the Detroit Tigers by a score of 6 to 2. Babe Ruth didn't hit one yesterday, but Wally Pipp did, as the Yanks beat the Philadelphia A's by a score of 4 to 2.

Letters

Beyond Decency

For years, I have read the International Herald Tribune, but I have never seen anything like the number of pages devoted to the Watergate affair—sometimes as much as a third of the newspaper. Personally I buy your newspaper for its fine coverage of art, auctions, musical events, not for month after month of Watergate. In this coverage it excels and it is valuable to me and to my business.

Frankly, the public is aware at this point that Watergate is a scandal, but your paper and related newspapers have driven it into the ground. The public is also aware that it has hurt us internationally in many respects, but the time is overdue when we must pick up the pieces and rebuild.

Whatever your reasons and the reasons of others may be—perhaps bad press relationships with Mr. Nixon, bad congressional relationships with the President, or the desire to get even with the President for various slights, etc., the over-zealousness of the rape of Mr. Nixon has really gone past all decency and Mr. Nixon has been thoroughly tried publicly. I believe your paper has gone beyond all decency in your constant and hellish attacks on the man. You know your slaughter of a man can back-fire and the full-circle returned to the persecutor.

It is time for you to help rebuild the American image—we need it so badly. The American newspaper can help tremendously with a positive attitude which so many newspapers do not show—only an evil youngster's desire to tear apart and destroy whatever it may grasp.

For the sake of our country let's help it.

EMMETT M. STEELE,
President, International Art Associates, Ltd.
Flossmoor, Ill.

Marc Chagall

Henry Kamm's excellent article on "Marc Chagall..." (IHT June 21) quoted the artist's observation in his autobiography, which describes his departure from his native town of Vitebsk: "Neither imperial Russia nor the Russia of the Soviets needs me... I am incomprehensible to them, an alien."

That observation of Mr. Chagall's reason for leaving the Soviet Union in 1922, at the age of 36, was as devastating a condemnation of both autocratic and totalitarian rule then as it is now.

Ironically, the spiritless minds that developed the mindless spirit of rigid bureaucratic controls on creative expression, and on access to much of the rest of the world's literature and art—not to mention, but not to negate, much of its own—are the very minds that gave those who were lucky enough to leave its control the stimulus to recall in their great achievements the natural, and not the unnatural, endowments of their native land.

Let the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recognize (its tendentious "internal" rationalizations, notwithstanding) that, as Marc Chagall, and others, have demonstrated, no government can ever completely dominate the infinitely more powerful and durable creativity of the human spirit—not even if that government lasts another 50 years.

M.B.C.D.

Brussels.

Watergate Panel

On Watergate—one must remember that the Senate Select Committee is simply making public servants answer to the people—the way it should be.

PETER S. GRANT.

Paris.

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هكذا من الأصل

Monsoon Restricts U.S. Raids

Cambodian Red Troops Take Another Town on Highway 6

From Wire Dispatches

PHNOM PENH, June 29.—Communist forces rolled along embattled Highway 6 last night, driving government troops from another town 27 miles north of here, the government said today.

The town was the second to fall in four days along the highway, which leads to the besieged provincial capital of Kompong Thom and the historic ruins of Angkor Wat. Intelligence reports indicated that Khmer Rouge insurgents are concentrating in division strength and are deploying for further attacks.

American fighter-bombers have pounded the Communists whenever weather permitted, but monsoon rains have restricted air operations, according to field reports.

Col. Am Rong, the government's chief military spokesman, said the market town of Batheay on Highway 6 was evacuated "to avoid enemy pressure." Government casualties were not reported. The town of Phaav, three miles to the north, was overrun on Monday.

Explosions Heard

U.S. fighters also supported government forces locked in combat nine miles south of Phnom Penh near the town of Kompong Kantuot. The exploding bombs were heard clearly in the capital.

Another engagement at nearby Dev Kraham resulted in seven government soldiers killed and several wounded, the government said. Communist casualties were reported as heavy.

Government troops also were reported to have ambushed a Communist force in a village near the defensive perimeter of Takeo, the provincial capital 39 miles south of Phnom Penh which has been under siege for five months. A government communiqué said 12 Communists were killed and two government troops were wounded.

In action in Vietnam, it was reported that two Canadian truce observers missing since yesterday are being held by Viet Cong troops at a rubber plantation. Reports indicated that their jeep had been stopped at a roadblock and they were led into the plantation off the road, Canadian Col. Jim Morrow said.

The two men, Captains Ian Patten and Fletcher Thomson, both 28, had gone to the area about 35 miles from Saigon "to visit the local areas and show the ICCS [International Control Commission] flag."

Col. Morrow said arrangements were being made to try to fly the Canadians out of the area tomorrow.

Shelling at Kontum

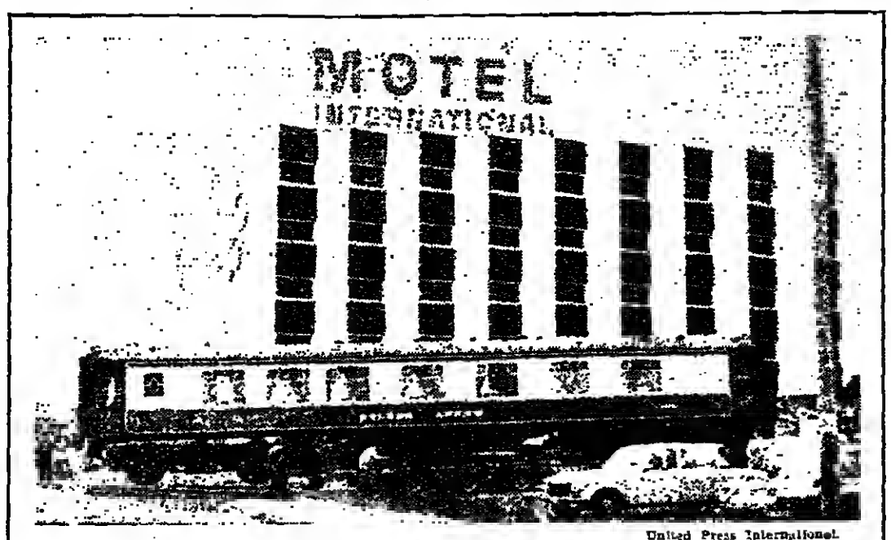
Elsewhere in Vietnam, Communist forces shelled and attacked government positions around Kontum city yesterday during a visit by President Nguyen Van Thieu and inflicted some of the heaviest casualties of the ceasefire, the South Vietnamese military command said today.

A spokesman said that at least 37 Communists were killed around the city yesterday. He gave government casualties as eight soldiers killed and three wounded. He added that 19 Montagnard tribesmen and South Vietnamese civilians were wounded at a refugee camp two miles from the city during the shelling.

On the diplomatic front, North Vietnam has rejected Saigon's latest proposal for direct talks on reunification, Radio Hanoi reported today.

The radio, monitored in Hong Kong, quoted a statement issued by the North Vietnam News Agency saying the Saigon regime was not qualified to represent South Vietnam or to hold talks with the North.

It was the first response to the recent initiative by South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam for reunification talks.



United Press International

THE LAST STOP—A former Pullman train car being hoisted into place in the southern French town of Vienne, where it will serve as a motel bar. The car was once used by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain and the late President Charles de Gaulle.

Mercy Killing Charge in U.S. Again Raises Moral Problem

MINEOLA, N.Y., June 29 (AP).—The widow of a terminally ill cancer sufferer who died six months ago said yesterday she had no knowledge that her husband's death may have been a mercy killing.

Her husband, Eugene Bauer, a 59-year-old retired machinist who had been in a coma with a reported two-day life expectancy, died after his doctor allegedly administered an undetectable, fatal dose of potassium chloride.

Dr. Vincent A. Montemarano pleaded not guilty Wednesday to a charge of murder and was freed on $25,000 bail. Nassau County District Attorney William Cahn did not say whether Dr. Montemarano had acted at anyone's request in the alleged murder.

"I would never consent to a thing like that," Mrs. Bauer said, commenting on Mr. Cahn's description of the death as a mercy killing. "I would never expect them to put him out of his misery. You wait until God takes you."

Mrs. Bauer, 49, said her husband had been able to talk a bit during the days just before his death.

"He didn't say 'Put me out of my misery,' or anything like that," Mrs. Bauer said, but she added that "it went through my mind" that perhaps he had asked a doctor for a quick, painless death.

Dr. Montemarano, 33, who is ending three years as chief surgery resident at Nassau County Medical Center in East Meadow, moved his family out of his home in East Meadow a few weeks ago and is staying with his father, also a doctor, in Brooklyn.

The elder Dr. Montemarano, reached by telephone, said his son was remaining silent on the advice of his lawyer, J. Russell Clune, who also declined to comment on the case. But he criticized Mr. Cahn for announcing the indictment at a press conference.

Colleagues Shocked

The question of mercy killings, however, was in the minds of many doctors, including colleagues of Dr. Montemarano's, who expressed shock at the charge and voiced respect and generally high professional regard for him.

"He was one who tried to fight for the lives of patients all the way," said Dr. Lea Guzman of Nassau hospital here, where Dr. Montemarano interned. "That's what makes me so surprised about this."

The new mercy killing accusation is the second within a week in the metropolitan area. Lester Zygmaniak, 23, was charged with shooting his brother to death in Jersey Shore Medical Center in Neptune, N.J. The accused man said his brother George, 25, paralyzed from the neck down in a motorcycle accident three days earlier, had pleaded for death.

Complicated Crime

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT).—Mercy killing, classified as homicide, is illegal in every state in the union, yet, according to Sidney D. Rosoff, legal adviser to two groups developing policies on euthanasia, the Euthanasia Educational Council and the Euthanasia Society of America, few defendants in recent years have been subjected to the full penalties the law seems to allow.

The law on the subject, technically at least, is clear. But in practice the rules differ and the general area of euthanasia is mired in legal as well as ethical, religious and medical issues. In the history of prosecution of mercy killers, as Mr. Rosoff puts it, there are "some very strange things."

Homicide statutes generally set up several different degrees of homicide. The most serious form is premeditated murder, involving "malice aforethought"—a deliberate plan to kill someone.

The least serious is called manslaughter—killing that can be either accidental or the result of some immediate provocation.

In mercy killing, Mr. Rosoff said, "every one of these cases is premeditated" but, he added, only a handful were ever found guilty of that offense. He and other lawyers say this comes about in a variety of ways.

The judge may simply dismiss the charges, or the defendant may be ruled insane or the jury may acquit him as "not guilty by reason of temporary insanity."

Sometimes the jury may simply acquit the defendant altogether, feeling that the prosecutor did not prove that the defendant matched the jury's conception of a murderer.

Over the years, relatively few such cases have even been prosecuted, which lawyers explain by saying that prosecutors often do not hear of such cases and that it is a difficult and traumatic crime to commit.

Nor has there been much agitation for legislative change. Lately, some reform proposals have been made in a few states, but, generally, they involve lesser degrees of the general area variously called euthanasia, mercy killing or the "right to die with dignity."

Wife Murdered Over Adultery 34 Years Ago

CROTONE, Italy, June 29 (UPI).—Farmer Rosario Gualtieri, 75, stabbed his 70-year-old wife to death yesterday after learning she was unfaithful to him 34 years ago, police said.

"I killed her for reasons of honor," police quoted Gualtieri as saying when they arrested him. They said he told them his wife confided to him recently that she committed adultery with several men in 1939 while he was serving in the army.

Hearts of 4 Children in Family Are Operated On Successfully

STANFORD, Calif., June 29 (AP).—Three brothers and a sister underwent surgery yesterday to mend inherited heart defects that threatened to shorten their lives by as much as 30 years.

The four children were doing well today. "The surgery went very well, with no complications," Dr. Edward Stinson reported. "The children should recover quickly and be able to lead more active lives."

Without surgery to close holes in their heart's muscular walls, as much as 20 years might have been cut from the children's lives, doctors said.

The youngsters were anxious to have the operations because they tired easily, particularly the older boys. They said that they couldn't run bases in their Babe Ruth Baseball League.

Different Techniques

Two of the children, Karen, 4, and Kevin, 13, had holes about the size of a quarter, small enough to be sewn up, doctors said. Patches of pericardium, the multilayered membrane surrounding the heart, were used over silver-dollar-size holes in the hearts of David, 18, and Richard, 15.

A hole in a major vein to Karen's heart was also repaired.

"I'm tremendously relieved," the mother, Mrs. Ruby Costello, said. "I've had about four hours of sleep in the past week."

The youngsters will remain in Stanford Medical Center's intensive-care unit for two or three days, then will be moved to a pediatrics ward. After three to five days more, they will be discharged if no complications arise.

Within one or two months, they should be able to take part in more vigorous activities than in the past, said Dr. Stinson, who, with a heart-transplant pioneer, Dr. Norman Shumway, headed the surgical teams.

Lack of Oxygen

The children's activity had been impaired because not enough oxygen-carrying blood was pumped to body tissues. Blood leaking through the holes caused improper blood flow and created an imbalance in the pressures within the heart, doctors explained.

The defects were inherited from their father, David, a Santa Rosa teamster, who doctors said has never experienced any ill effects.

The estimated $20,000 operation costs were defrayed by insurance and Teamster Union benefits, Mrs. Costello said. Doctors had estimated that 30 pints of blood would be needed, but 17 were used, the hospital reported.

Hungarians and Romanians Accepting the New Realism

By Henry Kamm

BUCHAREST (NYT).—After an absence of a few years, a visitor to this part of Europe notes, in his first impressions, little change.

When the Hungarian immigration official at the Budapest airport takes a passport through his teller's window, it immediately disappears from the traveler's view. The passport windows in Communist countries are arranged to provide an angle of vision that leaves the working part of the desk out of sight.

Nothing explains why so routine a procedure as checking a visa must take place in secret, except perhaps a traditional preference of internal security functionaries to work covertly.

Nothing is new, either, in the attitude of the taxi driver. Pulling away from the airport, he offers in minimal German his apologies for the linguistic handicap. Asked whether he speaks Russian, he elaborately feigns ignorance. "Russky? Was ist das?"

Like all Hungarians of his age, he had compulsory study of Russian from his fifth school year on.

Open Criticism Avoided

In Hungary and Romania, ordinary citizens still tend to make plain to visitors that their governments' alliance with the Soviet Union is a fact of life accepted with no enthusiasm, although this lack of joy may not be openly expressed. And whatever is expressed, in any conceivable forum, must pretend the opposite.

But there are far-reaching changes in attitudes, changes that become apparent only slowly. One profound change results from the passing of generations.

Increasingly a visitor's contacts are with men and women who have never had to face directly the question of by what precepts Hungary and Romania should be governed. Nobody under 40 years of age has militated either for or against Communism (except for a few autumn days in Hungary 17 years ago); it has existed—and foreclosed all options—at least since their adolescence.

A visitor meets fewer embittered Communists who feel their ideals have been betrayed. He also meets fewer persons who remember the price that was paid by earlier generations for the schools and universities, the social welfare system and the employment opportunities that now exist.

With the passage of a few years, chafing against the system itself appears to have declined, without a rise in happy acceptance or a decline in complaints about how it is working. More and more, the existence of Communist governments is taken for granted, often with much cynicism.

Invasion and Détente

Two political developments have furthered the profound change and form the subject of much discussion, among Eastern Europeans and in their contacts with outsiders. Both appear to them to have sealed for the foreseeable future the current state of affairs.

The first was the Soviet Union's military suppression of the liberalization of Czechoslovakia and the universal acceptance of this use of force. The second was the subsequent thaw between the United States and the two great Communist powers.

With these two developments before them, those in Hungary and Romania who some years ago thought of bringing about change think realistically now of how to live with what they have got and make the most of it, or try to leave.

In Hungary, leaving is not too difficult, because tourist passports are relatively easy to obtain, although it involves leaving behind all or most of one's family and friends and all one owns.

It is difficult in Romania. Two far-thinking young Romanian realists encountered recently were studying modern languages in the hope of becoming tour guides and interpreters. After a few years of guiding foreign tourists in Romania, they said, they hope they may have a chance of shepherding a group of Romanians into one of the Western countries whose languages they are studying. And then . . .

The Positive Side

A new sense of realism is noticeable also at American embassies. Just as Communist officials and publications make little nowadays of such American activities as the Watergate investigation or the bombing of Cambodia, American officials are stressing the positive on the Communist side.

A ranking diplomat was asked about complaints about the tight restrictions on intellectual and cultural life. "Intellectuals are not happy," he conceded, "but intellectuals are not happy anywhere."

Another sign of the new realism is that West German businessmen now seem to have discovered every public place in Hungary and Romania. The gypsy orchestras in most of the restaurants have adapted their programs to the tastes of this most affluent clientele. After the second bottle of Tokay, the customers sing along.

At the Budapest Inter-Continental recently, a large party of German men and women of middle age linked arms and swayed happily to and fro while singing along enthusiastically with an extensive medley from Emmerich Kalman's operettas.

It almost appeared as if the songs were part of their heritage, although for 12 years they were not even allowed to hear them because the composer was Jewish.

'Lara's Theme'

The gypsies soon restored the balance by giving their all to "Lara's Theme" from the movie "Doctor Zhivago." The name of the much played song is never mentioned because it comes from a film Hungarians are not allowed to see, drawn from a book they are not allowed to read.

Whatever the ideological barriers, Hungary is giving proof of its willingness to take from the West whatever is unpolitical and can be sold.

In the early days after World War II, Coca-Cola became a propaganda symbol for the distasteful aspects of all American culture. But little by little, each Communist country began to bottle one or the other of the two big American cola drinks.

Now Hungary has gone all the way. It is the only country in the Soviet bloc offering both Pepsi and Coke.

Four Airports Reported Shut By Chinese

PARIS, June 29 (UPI).—Airport authorities said today that four major airports in China have been closed since yesterday for no known reason.

A spokesman at Orly Airport said Orly officials learned of the closing when Chinese authorities canceled a scheduled flight last night of an Air France passenger jet to Shanghai.

The spokesman said the Chinese informed Orly officials that airports were closed as of yesterday in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Hankow. The Chinese gave no reason and did not say when the airports would reopen.

Iceland Gunboat Fires Shots Near German Trawler

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, June 29 (UPI).—An Icelandic gunboat opened fire yesterday against a West German trawler which had intruded into Iceland's fishing waters, the coast guard reported.

The incident occurred while talks started between the two countries to find a solution to the fishing dispute.

West German Deputy Foreign Minister Hans Apel told the Icelandic radio before talks started today that he was optimistic that a temporary solution would be found.

It was the first time live rounds had been fired against West German trawlers. Several similar incidents involving British trawlers have occurred since Iceland extended its fishing zone from 12 to 50 nautical miles in September.

The coast guard said the West German trawler Tunfisch BX-663 violated the government's ban on fishing inside the zone and the gunboat Albert was dispatched to the area. The trawler refused orders to leave and the Albert then fired live rounds across its bow. The trawler then left, the coast guard said.

Four IOS Funds Face Liquidation

LUXEMBOURG, June 29 (AP-DJ).—The four regulatory authorities investigating the collapse of the Investors Overseas Services (IOS) financial empire have decided that the IOS dollar-denominated funds should all be judicially liquidated, it was announced today.

The funds, with total assets estimated at $358.3 million and more than 200,000 shareholders, are International Investment Trust (IIT), Fund of Funds (FOF), IOF Venture Fund, Transglobal Growth Fund, and the FOF subsidiary, FOF Property Fund.

In another development, police here said IOS chairman Milton F. Meissner was arrested yesterday.

Mr. Meissner, 59 years old, was taken into custody following an investigation based on abuse of confidence and fraud committed as chairman of Sté. de Gestion d'un Fonds d'Investissement S.A., the Luxembourg-based company that managed International Investment Trust, the biggest fund in the IOS group, the Luxembourg public prosecutor said.

The decision to liquidate rather than try to revive the funds under new management was taken today at a meeting hosted by Albert Dondelinger, chairman of the Luxembourg Banking Commission, and attended by Irving Pollack, director of enforcement of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; Robert Demers, chairman of the Quebec Securities Commission, and Edward Royce, chairman of the Ontario Securities Commission.

China Brezhnev Report

BELGRADE, June 29 (AP).—The Chinese press today mentioned for the first time the visit of Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party leader, to the United States and France, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported from Peking.

Rhodesian Leader Denounces Britain, Sees Long Stalemate

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 29 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith told Parliament today that prospects of a settlement of the Anglo-Rhodesian constitutional dispute are remote and blamed the British government.

He said that Britain apparently was unable to reach a positive decision on the seven-year-old dispute, and this encouraged the "recalcitrant elements in Rhodesia . . . [to] continue to look over their shoulder, believing that a better deal will come from that direction."

In a speech to the House of Assembly, the lower chamber of Parliament, Mr. Smith said he could state "quite categorically that, in present circumstances, the prospects of an acceptable settlement appear to be remote, and we should adjust our thinking accordingly."

However, he reiterated Rhodesia's refusal to negotiate concessions beyond the 1971 Anglo-Rhodesian settlement terms, which offered majority rule to Rhodesia's five million blacks at a date considered to be far in the future. The proposals were acceptable to Rhodesia's 250,000 whites but were shelved last year by London when a British commission found that the tentative accord was unacceptable to a majority in this country.

Government Ready

Mr. Smith said that his government was prepared to implement the proposals, but said that intimidation of the blacks prevented their acceptance.

He said that the constitutional-reform demands of the blacks' African National Council were "totally and absolutely unacceptable." He said they include demands for the release of all detainees and amnesty for all persons active in guerrilla activity in Rhodesia directed from abroad.

The prime minister asked that the British government "get off our backs and let us get on with the job," implying that the road was still open to negotiations with London, he said. "Unfortunately, I know that my appeal will fall on deaf ears."

[In London, the government reaffirmed that it is responsible for Rhodesia, whose regime unilaterally declared its independence seven years ago.]

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No Cooperation With Enemy

Egypt's Suez Air Chief in '67 Denies Charge in Israeli Book

BEIRUT, June 29 (AP).—The commander of the Egyptian Air Force on the Sinai-Suez front during the 1967 war publicly defended himself for the first time against charges of dereliction of duty that contributed to Israel's victory.

In a letter to the Beirut magazine Al Hawadess, Maj. Gen. Abdel Hamid Daghidy, now retired, said he was speaking up despite warnings from Egyptian military intelligence "to shut up."

Gen. Daghidy, court-martialed twice after the war and acquitted both times, said four warnings on the eve of the war about an imminent Israeli attack on Egyptian air bases never reached him. He also said that he was one of two senior officers who were at their command posts when the Israeli thrust occurred.

The general, who lives in Cairo, said his statement was prompted by a book entitled, "The Planes Were Smashed at Dawn," by Israeli agent Baruch Nadel, in which Gen. Daghidy is accused of cooperating with the Israelis in the 1956 and 1967 wars.

On the night of June 4, 1967, Mr. Nadel says, he sent one of his female spies, identified as Ghada Fakhrit, to a party Gen. Daghidy was giving at the Sinai front airport of Birtmada, and that she spent the night with him.

"Absolutely False"

"This is absolutely false," Gen. Daghidy wrote. "During the 1956 war, I was in India training, and in 1967, my command post was not at Birtmada but 200 kilometers away, and there was no party."

Gen. Daghidy gave no reason why the four warnings of an attack were not relayed and said it was "more than coincidental" that the Egyptian military code was changed the morning Israel struck.

He listed three of the warnings as: one from President Gamal Abdel Nasser two days before the war, one from an intelligence officer in El Arish, in the Sinai the night before, and an army report of attack that was not relayed to the air force for 90 minutes.

The most critical warning, Gen. Daghidy continued, was a signal from an Egyptian radar station in Ajloun, Jordan, that Israeli planes were taking off toward Egypt 30 minutes before air bases actually were hit.

Israel's smashing of Egyptian planes on the ground in a few hours was a major factor in the Arabs' defeat in the 1967 war.

The general asserted there were several reasons for the Egyptian defeat, but the main one was "the suspicious and collective absence of military commanders from their posts when the attacks started," particularly Maj. Gen. Salah Mohsen, commander of ground forces, and Lt. Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, the chief of staff.

Ceausescu Urges Better EEC Ties

BONN, June 29 (AP).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today ended a state visit to West Germany by offering better political and economic relations to Bonn's Common Market partners.

Mr. Ceausescu, who will return home early tomorrow after final talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt, told a news conference today that his five-day visit resulted in "substantial improvement" in Romanian-West German relations.

Mr. Ceausescu spoke after he and Mr. Brandt signed a joint declaration of aims and principles along with a set of seven agreements providing for increased cooperation in trade, economic and technical assistance and other areas.

Seoul Holds 11 as Spies

SEOUL, June 29 (Reuters).—South Korean Army security forces today announced the arrest of 11 persons accused of spying for North Korea.

Lindbergh in Tribute To French Scientist

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—Aviator Charles A. Lindbergh, 71, made a rare public appearance yesterday, paying tribute to the late French scientist Dr. Alexis Carrel.

In the 1930s, Mr. Lindbergh and Dr. Carrel collaborated in developing a device that other researchers reported may yet lead to a means for the long-time preservation of hearts and other human organs for transplantation. Mr. Lindbergh joined in a special program at the Georgetown University Medical Center marking the centennial of the birth of Dr. Carrel, who died in 1944. Dr. Carrel pioneered in organ transplants in animals as long ago as 1909.

Brezhnev Results In U.S. Supported By the Politburo

MOSCOW, June 29 (UPI).—Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's Politburo colleagues have endorsed the results of his American trip and said it showed that disputable problems can be solved through talks, Tass said today.

The press agency said that the 16-member Politburo, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) and the Council of Ministers adopted a 1,500-word statement approving of Mr. Brezhnev's recent U.S. visit.

"The results of the visit of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to the United States are another convincing proof that there are all the possibilities now for solving disputable problems, no matter how complex, through talks on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems," the statement said.

It hailed agreements signed during the visit, including one on the prevention of nuclear war. It said this accord "will have a truly historic importance for all mankind."

Oregon Cards Invite Tourists To Visit Anywhere But There

EUGENE, Ore., June 29 (UPI).—On the outside, the card reads: "Tom Lawsoo McCall, governor, on behalf of the citizens of the great State of Oregon, cordially invites you to visit . . ."

Opened, it continues: "... Washington or California or Idaho or Nevada or Afghanistan."

It's called an "ungreeting card" and it's the latest effort in a campaign started by Gov. McCall to keep his state from being overrun by outsiders.

The card, which sells for 35 cents, is the idea of two Eugene men, Frank Beeson, an independent lumber marketer, writes the gag lines and Frank Cloutier is the illustrator.

One card reads: "The population of Oregon is approximately 2,000,000 umbrellas... [open card] and 4,000,000 wet feet."

After two months on the market, the cards are now sold by almost every large chain store in Oregon and hundreds of small stores. Mr. Beeson said the second printing order was for 48,000 cards and now those have run out.

Mr. Beeson said he received a letter from Gov. McCall about the cards, saying: "I hope nobody uses them in a mean way. We're not inhospitable, just concerned about saving a few pieces of our scenery and other resources."

U.S. Appeals Decision On Vesco Extradition

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 29 (Reuters).—The United States has appealed a Costa Rican court ruling rejecting the extradition of American financier Robert L. Vesco, court sources said yesterday.

U.S. Ambassador Viron Vaky said in the appeal that the ruling went against a U.S.-Costa Rican extradition treaty.

Judge Atilio Vincenzi rejected the extradition application last week, saying that attempted fraud was not covered by the extradition treaty. Mr. Vaky said extradition treaties covered all offenses which they did not explicitly exclude.

BEA No-Smoking Areas

LONDON, June 29 (Reuters).—British European Airways has decided to set aside no-smoking areas on its aircraft starting this weekend.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. Sun., 11 a.m. From Pont Neuilly, bus 141 to "Les Godardes." Tel.: 969-97-78. Evening Service 6:30 at Hotel Meridien. Métro: Porte Maillot. Visitors welcome.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 50 Ave. Hoche (8e). Saturday mass, 6:30 p.m. (Eng.). Sunday masses: 8:30 (Latin), 10:00 & 11:15 a.m. (English), 12:15 (L), 5:30 (E). Confessions: Monday to Friday, 11:30 to 12:30 & 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday, 11:30 to 12:30&4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 7 Rue Auguste-Vacquerie (16e). Tel.: 720-22-51. Sunday Masses 8:30; 10:30 (sung).

METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue Roquépine, Paris-8e. Sunday, 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. F. Le Noury.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
First Church, 36 Bld. St Jacques, 14th. Sunday 11:15. Wed. 8:15 p.m.
Second Church, 58 Bld. Flandrin, 16th. Sunday 11:15. Wed. 7:30 p.m.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH
65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e.
(Metro: Invalides or Alma-Marceau) (Bus No. 63 stops at door)
Church School reopens Sept. 16th.
Worship Service 11:00 a.m.
Dr. David Alexandre, preaching.
Dr. Edwin H. Tuller, pastor.
Edmund J. Pendleton, Choir Master.
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LONDON THEATER: 'Grease' and the Problem of Nostalgia

By John Walker

LONDON, June 29 (IHT).—Nostalgia, a word that dignifies a sentimental regard for the past, is something I can do without. Such emotional remembrance well in excess of the facts is fouling up the contemporary theater, leading to the exhumation of such dry bones as "No, *No, Nanette.*"

So it was with no joy that I approached "Grease" at the New London Theatre, a musical that, according to its advance publicity, threatened to do for the 1950s what "The Boy Friend" did for the 1920s. I translated that as meaning that it would embalm the past in a soft gelid charm, preserving it in aspic rather than amber.

But (Good Golly! Miss Molly) "Grease," is a delight, a neat evocation of the high school, rock-crazed, teen-age-dreamer era and more—a nifty demolition job on the poverty of that culture.

It is all there in Douglas Schmidt's set of stairs that lead nowhere, dominated by the twin icons of masochistic, mixed-up adolescents: James Dean and *Elvis Presley. The cast recreates* the nasty styles of the time: hoodlum gestures on the street-corners; the endless waiting around for something to happen; those spasmodic bursts of energy that resulted from a cool uninvolved style being superimposed over youthful enthusiasm; the high school hop where it was enough to be rewarded by a flash of thigh or stocking top during a frenetic dance.

The book by Jim Jacobs and Warren Casey is a simple boy-meets-girl affair that could have been taken from any of the lousier love songs of the time, but they score some brilliant satiric points with their lyrics. The music itself is standard rock, simple rhythmic bashes full of lovingly assembled cliches sung with all the affectations of the time.

The lyrics point up the absurdity of it all, emphasizing that, given the right style, the content of rock was irrelevant. Derek James's brilliant number "Those Magic Changes" manages to make a love song out of a list of chord changes, while Peter Armitage delivers a heavenly, emotional, Presley-styled "Greased Lightnin'" in praise of his car. The standards of the time are perfectly encapsulated in Jacquie-Ann Carr's "Look at *Me*, I'm Sandra Dee/ Lousy With Virginity."

Under Tom Moore's direction the cast performs excellently, presenting a hilarious anthology of period styles, with Richard Gere especially good as a confused, tensed-up gang leader, contrasting with Stacey Gregg's well-scrubbed, Debbie Reynolds-style vitality as his girlfriend.

Rock is easy enough to parody. Sha Na Na manages it rather better than "Grease," and so have the Fugs (with Ed Sanders's "Wet Dream") and Frank Zappa (with "Cruising With Ruben and the Jets"). The show is no landmark, but it is good rocking fun, high energy enjoyment.

* * *

I suppose Alan West, the elegantly word-weary British diplomat who is the central figure in Christopher Hampton's "Savages" could be accused of nostalgia. He cares about the few surviving remnants of Brazil's Indian population but only because he collects their myths which he values not as part of a viable culture but as poetic statements.

Mr. Hampton's play, which has transferred from the Royal Court to the Comedy Theatre, has lost something on the way, including one key documentary scene, the confession of a hired killer about his slaughter of the Indians. Its removal has weakened the impact although the confrontation between the diplomat and his kidnapper, a young urban guerrilla (Tom Conti), remains compelling. But Robert Kidd's production has coarsened, and some over-bright lights destroy the shadowy mystery of the Indian rituals. Paul Scofield's performance as West, too, has grown more baroque, full of undue hesitations and extended groans that slow the pace of the play.

* * *

And so to comedy, with the mild amusements offered by Eric Chappell's "The Banana Box" at the Apollo and Keith Waterhouse and Willis Hall's excessively clever "Who's Who" at the Fortune.

Mr. Chappell's play really *ought not to be occupying* a West End theater. That it does so—though I imagine but briefly—is a tribute to the acting of Leonard Rossiter who adds to his notable gallery of grotesques, Rooksby, a lecherous, credulous, obsessive landlord bothered by two students—one black and worldly, and the other white and gauche—and bewitched by another tenant, an eternal spinster (Frances de La Tour in a role that wastes her talents). Yet for all the compulsive quality of Mr. Rossiter's performance, he is acting in a vacuum and his fevered gestures and grimaces degenerate into rococo flourishes.

"Who's Who" is a farce to admire rather than enjoy, with its authors performing amazing feats of prestidigitation, but producing few laughs. Adultery and identity are the subjects. Timothy Black (Joe Melia) is a compulsive liar. Bernard White (Francis Matthews) feels compelled to tell the truth. We watch both on a dirty weekend in Brighton, each in turn trying to cope with the unexpected arrival of his wife, and each complicating the other's attempt to extricate himself from the situation.

The whole contraption spins merrily enough and at a dizzying rate, and reaches such complex absurdity that I was forced to laugh. Judy Cornwall and Josephine Tewson give admirable support to Mr. Melia and Mr. Matthews and Hutchinson Scott's red plush hotel setting is as perfect a response to the play as Robert Chetwyn's direction. But the characters, as well as the plot, are machine-made, untouched human emotion. If ever, in the future, I grow nostalgic for 1973 it certainly won't be over the current crop of plays.

New at the Tate

The Tate Gallery of London has recently acquired major sculptures by Brancusi and Boccioni—the work by the former, dating from about 1912, is in polished bronze on a carved stone base and depicts the Maiastra, a legendary bird of Romanian folklore, while the Boccioni work is "Unique Forms of Continuity in Space," dating from 1913.

French Gold Boxes

LONDON, June 29 (UPI).—At Christie's auction house a collection of 31 French gold boxes, mostly made in the 13th century, brought a total of £316,365 at a sale this week.

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The European Art Scene

Assisi

Sienese Masters from the 14th to 15th Centuries. The Perkins Collection. Sacro Convento di San Francesco, Assisi, Italy, to Sept. 3.

The fortified town of Siena, isolated in arid hills from sea and trade routes in the Middle Ages brought forth a school of painting unlike any other. We owe the rediscovery of its exquisitely simple, story-telling panels in glowing colors, long overshadowed by the glories of the Renaissance and the Venetians, to Bernard Berenson, who pulled them down from dark church and dusty shop corners and gave quaint names to unknown matters.

Berenson was instrumental in helping rich men collect them—collections they eventually gave to museums to perpetuate their names.

Frederick Mason Perkins, born in Massachusetts in 1874, was a friend and follower of Berenson. His passion for medieval and early Renaissance art, led him to explore the remotest corners of Italy on a bicycle when he was young. He brought to light forgotten treasures and shared his discoveries. He earned his living by writing about these things for some time, and his teaching and expertise led to the creation of important collections. But his own—a small world of "Fragments of the Great Beauties"—was reputed to be outstanding.

After living in various Italian cities, Perkins settled in Assisi for the last 40 years of his life. He also became a Roman Catholic and a member of the Third Order of the Franciscans and was made an honorary citizen of the town.

Because of thefts during World War II and legal complications after his death in 1955, the Perkins collection, originally about 130 works, has been somewhat dispersed. But a kernel of 57 works, specifically willed to the Museum of the Church of Saint Francis is now being shown to the public for the first time.

Well installed under airy vaults, Perkins's patrimony is worth a pilgrimage.

The paintings, most of them on wooden panels in the then new oil technique, seem at time the smaller works of major masters. But studying each closely reveals a small magic world.

A small, worn Pietro Lorenzetti, in which the pinks and reds of faces and robes are set off by the inky mantle of the Madonna, is filled with a play of circles against lines in perfect harmony. His larger Madonnas and saints are sweetly solemn and languid.

Giovanni di Paolo's favorite subject was the preacher-saint Bernardino of Siena. In one example of the fervor of this master, he is shown holding his sun emblem of Christ, standing on a globe dotted with red castles. (Right next to it, there is another San Bernardino by Sano di Pietro, a lesser, more decorative, but appealing painter).

Sassetta's "Saint Christopher" is of subtle fluidity and fine delicacy of shadings of color. "Enthronement" by Lorenzo Monaco is as gently curvilinear. The background of Cozzarelli's "Nativity" is a typically Sienese landscape.

Among the early Florentines, Bartolomeo della Gatta's story of a conversion is delightfully punctuated by the homely presences of a dog and cat. The Masolino "Madonna and Child" has quiet poise and stability, and there is a tiny Beato Angelico—but these are only a few of the array of depictions of the life and faith of the Middle Ages into the 15th century.

Italian medieval art, usually called primitive, has an immediacy similar to that of Indian Tantra art. The comparison may seem farfetched, but, like Tantra work, this art was woven just as tightly into the fabric of daily life.

When Duccio finished his "Maesta" in 1311, the people of Siena came to his workshop to carry the painting in triumph to the high altar of the cathedral and then celebrated with days of rejoicing.

The pictures, stories of the life of Christ and those of the saints, were arranged in sequence on the walls of public meeting houses and the huge Gothic churches. Their bright colors and fluid line spoke to a people who could not read books and needed the art to find comfort from their earthly sufferings.

The love of pattern is another parallel to the East, but the medieval feeling for pomp is as different as the spirituality of these paintings: They show a religiosity that is more mystical, both gentle and fierce and often more refined.

Besides the Perkins collection, there are some Byzantine crucifixions at the San Francesco Museum and a most interesting under-drawing for a fresco—the only one known to exist by the Sienese Simone Martini—for one of the scenes from the Life of Saint Martin, which itself can be discovered among the riches of frescoes over Saint Francis's grave.

Spoleto

Ornesre Metelli, Vila Redenta, to July 8.

Group and Three One-Man Shows, Galleria Minervio, Via Minervio 6, to July 8.

Positano Group, Galleria Gargiulo, Via Duomo 20, to July 8.

***Eugene Berman* Retrospective, Piazza del Duomo, to July 8.**

Giulio Turcato, Work from 1954 to 1973, Palazzo Caiano, to July 8.

Metelli painted with a gauche devotion and serenity he has in common with other true primitives. His landscapes of waterfalls and lakesides are poetic and simple, and the cityscapes, most of them of his home town, nearby Terni, are of an earnest starkness and sweep. His wonderful self-portrait and portraits of Victorian beauties are bemusing in their straight-on honesty and instinctive stylization. Some other oils, however, are too busy and anecdotal. As it is, there could have been no better setting than this charming villa in a small park at the outskirts of Spoleto.

The town itself is overflowing with minor exhibitions because of the Festival of Two Worlds. One of the better galleries is Minervio, where a select group of drawings, etchings and pottery by Picasso, a Miro drawing, prints by Albers, Bryen, Tapies, Delauney, etc., are on view. Limited editions of poetry illustrated by Fontana and Arman are exhibited alongside decorative batiks by Ezra, whimsical oils by Esther and Guillermo (South American husband and wife) and the somber paintings of Fleetwood. There is a bright Turcato; he is also having a retrospective elsewhere.

The group of artists resident in Positano brought here by Giulio Gargiulo includes many names of international renown in it. Two finely detailed drawings of animals by Ailland, watercolors with a wry historical twist by Biras, lithographs by Kodra, oils by Charlton and a recent Schifano are among the high points of this lively showing.

The late Eugene Berman is at his best in a baroque surrounding. The courtyard fountain in the palace housing his exhibition could have been designed by himself. His work for the theater was always his forte. There are maquettes for "Cosi Fan Tutte," "La Forza del Destino," "Otello," as well as his decor for the "Imperial Ballet" by Balanchine and sketches of raggedy 17th-century-like costumes. All are witty and sparkling essays in nostalgia. The oils are involved and ponderous constructions as always and not nearly as pleasing as the brilliance of the less ambitious work.

EDITH SCHLOSS.



A Madonna by Lorenzo Monaco, from the Perkins collection now on view in Assisi, Italy.

Paris

Italian Paintings, XIVth-XVIIth Centuries, Galerie L'Oeil, 3 Rue Seguier, Paris 6, to July 30.

These 24 well-documented works (many of them have been studied by Berenson and other authorities in this field) are of good quality. The earlier works especially (14th and 15th centuries) have great charm and freshness. The others show the characteristic failing of later Italian painting: They are well done and devoid of content.

* * *

Van Thienen, Galerie Daniel Gervis, 34 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to July 13.

A youthful violin virtuoso, a composer of avant-garde music, Marcel van Thienen came to the creation of mobiles in 1958 at the age of 35. His wiry, silvery mobiles, kept in motion by electric motors, are quite frequently composed of several independently moving parts that jostle each other into unpredictable patterns.

* * *

Cubist Works, Galerie Berggruen, 70 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7, to Sept. 29.

A selection of 21 high-quality cubist works by the most outstanding artists of the movement: Braque, Gris, Léger, Picasso. It includes sculptures and watercolors, gouaches and oils and works making a characteristic use of elements such as newsprint and sand. The works look serene and dignified in their gilded frames; it is an effort to remember that they at one time provoked consternation and scorn.

* * *

***L'Usine, Travail et Architecture*, Centre de Création Industrielle, Palais du Louvre, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to Sept. 15.**

Under a title which means: "The Factory, Labor and Architecture," we have here a thoroughly documented (mostly by a vast collection of old postcards), intelligent, didactic study of factory architecture—past and present—in France and the life styles it tends to impose. Such a study, taking into consideration the overall sociological and economic aspects as well as those of concern to the town planner, is apparently something quite new. Its interest hinges upon the way an organization of space, based upon an abstractly functional *organization of labor*, hits the people who have to work in it. A program of slides with commentary gives a view of the historical development of factory structures and legislation in France since the first *Manufactures Royales* were created by Colbert during the reign of Louis XIV.

* * *

Egypt Before the Pyramids—4th Millenium, Grand Palais, to Sept. 3.

This exhibition is scheduled to honor the International Congress of Orientalists which is celebrating its centennial in Paris this summer. It groups items from the French museums that date back to the Nagada civilization. Sculptured, flat stone pendents in the shape of animals, flint knives of unusual workmanship, stone vases, highly schematic figures of bearded men, handsome, rough pottery and some startlingly delicate work, such as an ivory knife handle with its minutely carved battle and hunting scenes. There are some very fine pieces sitting there to torture the historian and tantalize the imagination of the casual visitor.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

Corcoran Gallery Names New Director

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP).—Roy Slade, temporary director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., for the last six months, was named permanent director Wednesday.

The Corcoran's fourth director in five years, Mr. Slade is planning to continue the recent reemphasis on the Corcoran's permanent collection of 18th and 19th-century art, while "striking a balance" with its earlier policies of showing mostly contemporary and avant-garde work.

ART MARKET

Chinese Wares: Up, Up and Up

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, June 29 (IHT).—For the past two years, Chinese art has been rising fast in price. During the past two weeks, things have taken a dramatic turn, surprising even dealers.

At the auction of Chinese art held Tuesday at Sotheby's, world records were broken twice. At £42,000, a three-colored pottery jar, 17.5 centimeters high, became the most expensive pot of its type in the world. A few minutes later, a small blue and white bowl decorated in the Ch'eng Hua period, 14 centimeters in diameter, fetched an unheard of £130,000—the highest price ever for a Ming dynasty blue-and-white piece.

As often happens at auctions, it was not the highest figure that was the most surprising in the sale. In fact, the blue-and-white bowl of the so-called palace-ware type is probably the finest example of its kind in existence—certainly the finest to have been auctioned in the past 10 years and a masterpiece of Chinese art on all counts.

The £42,000 jar was rather more expensive in relative terms. This type, unquestionably rare, is datable to the first half of the 8th century. In its own category, it did not have the absolute perfection of the blue-and-white.

The value of both pieces was of course further enhanced by the fact they had been included in exhibitions organized by the Oriental Ceramic Society. The record blue-and-white bowl, among others, had been shown three times (in 1953, 1957 and above all 1971 at the jubilee exhibition held at the Victoria and Albert Museum). A photograph of it appears in "The Ceramic Art of China," just published by the Oriental Ceramic Society which, with its 253 entries and 171 plates, has become a sort of "Who's Who" of the finest Chinese wares.

What made Tuesday's sale significant was the extraordinary pricing, not of such outstanding pieces, but works of a less desirable kind.

A typical instance is the £54,000 paid for an early Ming blue-and-white bowl, 25 centimeters in diameter, of a well-known type. According to one connoisseur, the foot had even been ground down. This did not dampen the enthusiasm of a Japanese dealer who was the successful bidder. Two years ago such a bowl would have been in the £3,000-£4,000 bracket.

Equally surprising were the high prices for late wares. For example, a fine copper-red amphora-type vase of the K'ang Hsi period, 15 centimeters high, sold for a world record of £50,000. Even an excellent pedigree—it was in J. Pierpont Morgan's collection and later in Salvador Ugarte's collection—cannot explain this astronomical figure.

Shortly after, a blue-and-white vase of the Ch'ien-lung period (1736-1795) 65 centimeters high, was equally expensive at £24,000 and the same may be said of a blue-and-white jar, 30 centimeters high, also of the Ch'ien-lung period. This was decorated in imitation of the earlier, 15th-century style, which is normally a commercial handicap: that's no longer true, judging by the £18,000 paid for it.

Throughout the sale, Japanese dealers or their agents were bidding hard. However, comparatively few pieces were bought (ostensibly) by them. One of the masterpieces of Sung pottery, an 11th-12th century ivory-white porcelain bowl carved with a design of ducks among water plants, was bought by Hirano for £47,000. This was a breathtaking price, for this object of unusual beauty was said by some connoisseurs to have been repaired twice. Matsuoka, of Kyoto and Osaka, acquired the £54,000 blue-and-white Ming bowl and two of the finest Shang-period bronzes—a trumpet-shaped *Ku* vessel for £12,000 and, best of all, a *Kuei* vessel of the Western Chou dynasty, about 1000-900 BC for £14,000.

But yet another sale of even greater significance proves that the Japanese are far from being the exclusive or even predominant factor in making prices soar. This was the closed-bidding auction held at Giuseppe Eskenazi's gallery on June 21. The method was decided upon by the Italian-born dealer to avoid the scramble that took place last year when the gallery held its first important exhibition of Chinese works of art on its premises at 166 Piccadilly, London, W1.

Buyers who had stood in line for a whole day tried, somewhat forcefully, to get in first when the doors were opened—the Japanese showing greater enthusiasm than any other clients.

This year visitors coming to the exhibition of archaic Chinese bronze vessels, T'ang gilt bronzes and early Han, T'ang and Sung pottery, open from June 13 through July 14, need not fight it out. All objects were marked with basic prices. Potential buyers were requested to submit offers in excess of the published prices on numbered slips. These were then deposited in a sealed container, after having been dated—and timed. The container was removed on June 20 by a lawyer and on the next day the numbers of the successful slips were announced at noon along with the prices offered. From now on, the remaining objects are on sale at marked prices.

Thirty-two of 63 objects were auctioned on sealed bids for the sum of £450,000.

At £45,000, a huge horse of the T'ang period, 73.8 centimeters high, came very near the world record for a T'ang pottery figure, a record established at Christie's on June 4 at £47,250. The New York dealer who bought it, however, was at least acquiring an outstanding work of art. Perfectly crazy, on the contrary, was the price of £44,852 given for a saddled horse. The saddle was prettily colored but the horse itself rather poorly modeled.

The interesting point is not so much the prices themselves as the identity of the buyers. Only nine pieces went to Japanese dealers—among them a T'ang camel with pack saddle, which at £51,500 did break the world record. Two pieces were acquired by a Japanese collector. They were the best two archaic bronzes in the show. Five pieces were bought by U.S. dealers and the rest will remain in Europe. Very high prices were paid by non-Japanese buyers: a horse and rider were acquired by a British private collector for £41,140.

In short, the flare-up cannot be accounted for by any sudden speculation by a given group. The 350,000 francs paid Monday at the Hôtel Drouot for a green-glazed figure of a dog of the Han period, at a sale conducted by Jean-Louis Picard with Guy Portier's assistance, proves that this is a spontaneous international phenomenon.

Giuseppe Eskenazi, whose exhibition met with such enthusiastic response, is genuinely worried about the implications. He says that it is going to make things a lot more difficult for dealers in Chinese art. Once they are sold out, they have to restock. Supplies are limited and dealer-demand will put even more pressure on prices. Mr. Eskenazi's view is that the latest price surge may bring on an uncontrollable inflationary spiral in this category.

Belgian Painting Burned

BRUSSELS, June 29 (AP).—A painting of the Virgin Mary, attributed to the 17th-century Flemish master Peter Paul Rubens, was burned beyond repair by a vandal at St. Catherine's Church in Brussels Wednesday, firemen reported.

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49¾	40½ ACF Ind2.40	11	11	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
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8¼	5⅝ Ad Millis .20	11	5	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	
84	11¼ Address .60	6	199	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
78	7¼ Admiral	3	716	8¼	7⅝	0	
74¼	57½ AetnaLf 1.76	9	293	65¾	64½	65⅜	+ 1¼
40½	47½ AetnaLf pf 2		7	51¼	50	51¼	+ 1¼
14⅝	8¼ Aguirre Co	18	5	9	9	9	
21¼	13¾ Ahman ' 10e	6	133	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
9	3⅞ Aileen Inc	14	152	4¾	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅛
40¾	37 AirProd .20	25	64	40¼	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅜
	18¼ 11¾ Airco .60	8	19	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅝	2 AJ Industrls	6	44	2¼	3⅛	2¼	
31¼	23⅛ Alcoa 1.10	11	104	23⅛	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
17⅛	15 Ala Gas1.10	7	23	17⅛	17	17	— ½
209	103 AlexP pf5.25		2209	103¼	103¼	103¼	
37⅞	24⅝ Alaska Intrs	17	98	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	9½ AlbertoC .35	8	45	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	+ 1⅛
17⅜	18½ Albtsn .36e	9	39	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
21	22⅝ AlcanAl .80	15	168	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅛ AlcoSt .36	5	29	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
42⅜	29¾ AlcanLb 1.6	47	27	32⅝	32⅝	32½	— ⅛
9½	3⅛ Alexdrs .10e	26	24	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
31⅞	23¾ AlisnM 2.94e	9	28	27⅝	27¾	27⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	6¾ AllALfe .24	7	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14½	8⅜ AllegCp .28e	8	7	9	8⅞	2 8⅞	
29⅝	19¾ AlldLud 1.20	6	29	21¾	20½	21¼	+ 1
44¼	35⅛ AlldLud pf 3		5	35⅝	28	35⅝	+ ⅜
24½	18 AlldPw 1.44	8	15	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
19⅝	5¼ AllenGp .65t	8	15	10¼	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛
35¼	28⅛ AlldCh 1.32	13	88	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
44⅝	37⅛ All Mnt .45b	18	34	37⅞	37½	37½	
24¾	17¾ AlldMills .75	13	9	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
22	14⅝ AlldPd .68	6	11	16	16	16	+ ⅛
39⅜	22⅝ AlldStr 1.40	6	106	24	23½	23½	+ ⅛
63⅛	43 AlldStr pf 4		2200	43	42⅞	43	+ 1
5½	3 Alld Supmkt	9	279	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
12⅝	8 AllisChl .21e	10	39	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
15½	8 AlirtAut .50	8	36	9⅝	9	8	— ⅛
17½	11⅜ AlphaPl .48	4	4	11½	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
63½	47⅞ Alcoa 1.4	12	186	58⅜	57¾	58⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅞ AMBAC .72	7	4	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	5 Amcord 1.0e	8	50	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
26½	18½ Amerce 1.20	6	3	19	19	19	
39½	31¼ A Ness .90b	23	60	35¼	34¾	34⅝	— ⅜
8 12½	7⅜ AmH pf3.50		40	7⅞	7 7½	7⅞	— ⅛
40	15¼ AAirFilt .42	17	41	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	10¼ Am Airlin		158	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
11¼	6¼ A Baker .20		3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
43⅜	30 AmBrnds 2.30	8	73	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅛
31¼	21 AmBdcst .64	10	73	24	22⅞	23⅛	+ 1
47½	9⅝ AmBldM .25	7	8	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
34¾	29⅞ Am Can 2.20	9	104	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	
26	23⅜ A Can pf1.75		4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	13⅞ ACentM 2.32	7	24	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
24	19¼ A Chain 1.20	7	5	22⅛	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	22¼ ACyan 1.25	9	199	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ¼
61⅞	38 AmDistl 4.63	11	19	38½	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅛
30¾	25⅛ AmElP 1.80	9	208	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
5⅝	H-16 AmExp Ind		16	15-16	1-16	1-16	
23⅜	15⅝ AmFin 1.10	9	4	17¾	17¾	17⅝	
28⅞	24¼ AmGnBd 2e		19	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
22⅞	17 AGnCv 1.35e		1	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	13¾ A Gnins .52	6	56	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	25⅝ A Glm pf1.80		6	13	26½	26	— ½
17⅛	10⅛ AHoist .40b	6	37	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
44¾	40 A Home .60	38	222	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	— ½
195¾	180 A Home pf 2			192½	192½	192½	
42⅜	36½ AmHosp .28	35	99	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅝ Aminves .50	6	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	6⅝ A Medicl .12	5	675	6⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
12½	4 A Medicorp	4	66	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
35⅜	29 A MICI 1.50	10	24	30⅞	30½	30⅝	
97	86 A Cbx pf5.25		4	88	87½	87½	+ ½
9⅜	6¾ Am Motors	5	106	7⅝	7	7	
47	35 AMaiCe 2.40	0	27	36½	34¼	36½	+ ¼
18⅜	9⅜ Am Seal .72	18	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
28⅝	15⅜ AmShip .60	6	12	16¼	15½	15½	— ¾
22¾	17¼ ASmith 1.20	8	125	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
13¼	10½ AmStand .50	7	75	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
63	54¼ A Std pf4.75		2	56¾	56¾	56¾	
13⅜	10 AmSterl .26	15	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝ AT&T wt		225	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
55	49¼ AmT&T 2.80	10	742	51⅝	51	51⅛	
63⅞	53⅝ AmT&T pf 4		147	59¾	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
53½	50⅛ ATT pf4.64		31	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
13½	10⅞ AWatWk .64	6	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	
17¼	11½ AW Spf1.25		z400	16¼	16½	16½	+ ½
16⅞	15 AW prf 1.25		z400	15¾	15¾	15¾	
17¼	13⅛ Ameron .65	5	17	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15	4¾ AmesD .10h	4	9	5¼	5	5⅛	
18⅝	11¾ Ametek .60a	9	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
57⅛	21¼ AMF In 1.06	7	239	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	13⅝ Amfac .44	7	21	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
43⅜	38 AMP Inc	44	121	41⅜	41⅛	43⅛	+ 1½
8¾	6⅝ AmpPgh .36	9	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼ Ampex Corp	57	93	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14½	4⅞ Amrep Corp	4	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	
30	22¼ Amstar 1.20	7	15	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
9½	8⅜ Amstr pf.68	1	13	8⅝	0½	8¼	+ ⅛
44⅜	35¾ Amsted 2.60	7	12	39⅝	38⅜	39⅛	— ⅛
5¾	4½ Amtel .20	13	5	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
24⅜	17⅜ Anacon .37e	0	219	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅜
29⅜	18⅜ AnchrH 1.08	6	30	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	14⅜ AndClay .50	5	3	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
19½	7⅜ Angelica .10	11	2 2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7⅝	11¼ AnsuCo .56t	7	5	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
18	12 Apache .32b	7	16	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
28⅜	12⅛ ApcoO .39t	6	20	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅜ ApecoCp .16	12	48	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	7½ APL Corp		4	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
20	12½ APL pfC1.86		4	13½	12¾	12½	— ⅛
15⅜	8¼ APL pfD 1.80		21	9¼	7¾	8	1
9¾	4 Applid Mag	12	30	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
165 5¼	113 ARA Sv 1.22	24	22	120	119½	119½	— ½
14⅝	5⅞ ArcaN .14	8	65	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
32	21¼ ArchDan .50	12	54	26½	26¼	26¼	
19⅞	3½ Arctic Entr		62	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	19¼ ArtzPS 1.16	9	36	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ½
22	11⅜ ArBest .40	6	23	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	4⅛ Arlen RltyD	8	45	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	5 Armada Cp	22	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
25¾	19⅜ Armco 1.20	7	106	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
31½	28¼ Arm pf 2.10		18	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
45	38 Armr pf4.75		220	58	58	58	
34¼	22 Armst Ck.80	15	111	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
58	54⅜ ArmC pf3.75		2110	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
38	26 Arm Ru 1.60	5	17	27¼	26¼	26½	— ⅛
27⅜	13½ Arvintnd .52	10	10	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
46⅝	34⅜ ASA Ltd 5.50		222	47½	45¼	47½	+ 2¼
			9	ASA Ltd rt.50		43	2⅛
33⅜	23¼ AshdOil 1.20	9	65	27⅜	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
54½	30 AsdDG 1.20	9	9	32½	32½	32⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5½ Asd Transp		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅝	9½ Athlone .40b	4	9	11	10½	11	
23	14¼ AtlcMt 2.17e	7	61	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
23½	21 AtlCyEl 1.47	9	6	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
91¼	66½ Atl Richf 1.80		82	85½	84⅝	85	— ⅛
62½	50⅜ AtlRc pf2.8		57	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
22⅞	14⅜ Atlas Corp	46	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10½	6 ATD Inc .16	6	51	6¼	6	6	
94¼	42 Autom Data	30	121	45	43¼	43¾	— 7¼
8	4 Autom Ind	9	84	5½	4⅝	5⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅝ Avco Corp	3	36	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅞ Avco Cp wt		14	2	1⅞	2	
46⅞	38 Avco pf3.28		1	38¼	38½	38¼	+ ⅛
44⅞	36¼ AveryPd .25	40	39	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
52¼	17½ AvisInc .40	77	266	21¾	20⅝	21⅛	
12⅝	6⅞ AvmtCp .20	5	24	7¼	7	7⅛	
65	30 Avnet pf2.50		1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
149	121½ AvonPd 1.40	55	267	124¾	122⅝	123⅝	— 1½
29	14½ AztecO 1.32t	50	27	16¾	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛

B

31	21⅜ BabckW .80	11	58	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	6⅝ Becha .16e	12	47	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
39	19 Baker In .16	18	30	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
36⅜	22¾ BakerOil .37	22	6	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	27¼ BalGE 1.96	9	53	28⅝	27⅞	28	
47	41 Balt pfB4.50		2700	44	44	44	+ ¼
36⅝	22½ BancCal 1.34	9	5	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
91⅛	23¼ Bandag Inc	41	63	28⅝	30¼	28¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	15⅝ Bangr Pwr	3	144	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
4	2⅜ Bath Ir pf 2	7	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
37	29⅛ Bk of Va .88	12	3	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
68	49⅝ BankTr 3	9	39	54½	54	54½	
39½	20¼ BardCR .14	32	70	25⅝	24	24	+ ⅛
30⅛	22¾ BarnM 2.56e	9	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
8⅝	6 Basicinc .40	13	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
33	26 Basic pf2.20		220	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅛ BathIr .20	18	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
36⅛	19 Bathind .20	6	23	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
	28⅝ 17⅝ Bauschl .42	16	201	23½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
61⅜	41¼ BaxtLa .15	57	76	47¼	46½	46¾	— ⅛
13¾	10¾ BaykCig .50	0	9	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
61	32½ Bearings .60	10	2	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
30½	22 BeatFd .62	16	80	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	21 BeckmH .88	15	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
44⅜	30⅜ Beckm wt		15	42	42	42	— 1
	25⅝ 12⅛ BeechA .70b	6	25	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	9 BeicoPf .25r	6	47	10	9⅝	9⅝	
30¾	18⅝ Beiden 1.20	7	12	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼ BellNm .30b	13	0	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
66¾	22¼ BellNow .65	7	59	24¾	24	24½	— ⅛
20	16¼ BemisCo .60	7	14	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
51½	31¼ Bendix 1.60	9	29	34½	34⅛	34⅜	
33	22½ BenfCp 1.18	7	97	27⅞	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
3 12½	2 Bennf pf4.30		4	65⅝	63½	65½	+ ⅛
35½	30½ Bnfl Spf 2.50		2310	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	25⅛ Benguet	12	995	43⅝	39⅝	40⅛	
				Benguet fn			
22⅝	9 Berkey Pho	7	79	10⅞	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
31	25⅝ BetrSt 1.40a	8	169	27½	26⅝	27	— ⅛
34	24⅝ BigThr .92b	14	4	35⅛	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
8 19½	9⅝ BickDkr 1b		46	28	11 01½	10⅞	— 1½
13	6⅜ BlairJhn .48	5	23	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
21¾	15⅜ BlissLau 1b	6	3	16¼	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
17	5½ BlockNR .32	7	47	8⅛	7⅝	8	
38	14 Blue Bell .65	0	102	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	4 Bobbie Brks	0	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
25⅞	16¼ Boeing .40	11	59	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
12¼	8⅛ Boise Cas	7	191	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅜ Bond Ind		7	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
39	19⅛ BkMrth 1.38	7	7	19⅝	19½	19½	
31¼	20½ Borden 1.20	9	68	21⅜	21¼	21½	— ⅛
36⅜	23¾ BrgWar 1.28	7	38	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
6	5 Borrmans		2	5	5	5	
29⅛	21⅝ BosEd 2.44	10	13	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
118	111 Bos E pf8.88		2100	112½	112⅜	112½	
18⅜	10¼ Bourns Inc	7	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
14⅝	8¼ BranAir .30t	9	143	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
43⅝	30⅛ Briggs 1.30a	15	56	36⅛	35	36⅛	+ 1½
77¾	53¾ BristMy 1.22	20	232	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+ ¼
46⅞	32½ BristM pf 2		14	39½	38¾	39⅛	
16⅛	13 BritPet .37e	22	19	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
43¼	29½ BdwyHl .70	14	75	28¾	28	28	— ⅛
72½	51 BdwyHl pf 2		3	50	49	49	— 3
27¾	15 BrkwyGl .75	3	41	15	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
25¾	22 BktyUG 1.72	10	18	22⅛	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
12¾	7 Brown Co	6	126	11⅛	11	11	
24⅝	22¾ BrwnG 1.50	7	12	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	
15	9⅛ BwnShrp .20	14	3	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
33	13 BrwnFer .12	18	17	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	13¾ Brunswk .24	7	97	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
31	21⅛ BrushW .40	12	0	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
31½	23⅜ BucyEr 1.20	12	113	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅛ BuddCo .40	7	24	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
12½	5¼ Budget Ind		7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	19¼ BuffFor 1.20	10	2	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	23½ BldInv 2.52e	10	222	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
19	10½ BulovaW .60	6	14	12	12	12	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛ BunkRa .10e		43	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
24	17½ Bunk pf1.50		12	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
38½	25¾ Burl Ind1.40	11	53	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
49¾	32¾ BurlNor 1.50	7	543	34½	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
9½	7¾ BurlNr pf.55		3	7¾	7½	7½	
35¼	17⅞ Burndy .70	11	2	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
84 0%	28⅞ Burrghs .80	46	207	222	22⅝	22⅝	— 3⅜
11⅝	7½ Bush Univ	55	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	

C

38⅝	23⅜ CabCF 2.36e	11	31	25⅜	25½	25½	+ ⅛
40⅜	23¼ CabotCp .84	6	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4 Cadence Ind	3	91	4⅛	3½	3⅝	
5½	3 Caesars Wri	6	43	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅛	3⅜ Cal Finant	4	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13	8½ CallahM .34t	29	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
18	13⅝ CambS 2.71e	9	9	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
71⅜	35⅝ CampR .50a	51	33	69⅜	68	69½	+ 1½
35	28½ CampS 1.10	12	232	30½	29	29⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	4¼ Can Brew	58	1	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	15⅜ CdnPac .74e	11	35	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅛
62½	33 CapCit Com	18	36	42⅜	42⅜	42	+ ½
21⅛	23⅝ CapHold .25	19	124	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
73⅛	45¼ Carbrn 1.60	9	21	45	44½	44½	
25	16¼ Carlisle .62	7	7	16⅜	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
82	43¼ CarolC&Oh 5		2140	62⅜	62⅛	62⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	9 CaroFrg .36	6	15	9	8⅝	9	
31¼	23⅛ CarolPw 1.52	8	x46	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
25¼	20 CarpTech 1	6	14	20¾	20¼	20¾	
30½	18¼ CarrCp .40	13	16	28¾	20	28	— ⅛
39¼	35⅛ Carr pf2.25		x20	38⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
18⅝	12¾ CarGnl 1.32e		3	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
27¾	9⅛ CarrWa .40a	7	117	10	9¾	10	
12	11⅜ CascNGs .92	6	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	13½ CastleC .60b	10	12	15¾	13⅝	13⅝	
70½	53⅜ CaterTr 1.50	14	146	58⅜	57⅛	58½	+ 1¼
6⅜	5½ Cavnah Cm	3	18	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅛ CCI Corp		7	11	2¾	2½	+ ⅛
26⅛	15 CecoCp .97	7	4	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
42⅛	28¼ Celanese 2	8	22	32½	31⅜	32⅛	+ ⅛
58⅝	55¼ Celn pfA4.50		1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
23⅜	9¾ Cencolnc .20	7	155	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	10 Centex .99e	11	37	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	22⅛ CenHud 1.50	7	7	22⅝	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	21⅜ CenIllL 1.50	10	14	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
65½	60 CnIlPS 1.20	12	28	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	15 CenLaE 1.08	12	14	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	20¼ CenMPw 1.36	9	7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
23⅜	20¼ CentSo West	12	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
29¼	24⅛ Centr Soy 1	8	56	26¼	25¾	26	
24⅜	20⅜ CenTiUs .96	13	94	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅜ CerroCp .80	5	23	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
22⅜	14 Cert-teed .50	7	238	16⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
34⅛	16⅞ Cessna .80	6	70	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
22	13⅛ Chadbrn Inc		14	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
22	15⅛ Chadbrn pf		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
24	18 Chaml pf1.20		12	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
14⅜	12¼ ChamSp .44	12	35	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
38	13⅞ ChartrCo .30	12	8	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
35⅜	29⅛ Chartr NY 2		7	47	29¾	29½	+ ⅛
34⅜	25⅛ Chaserd .72		26	9½	9½	9½	
40¼	41 Chasmanh 2	9	471	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ 1¼
70	48⅜ ChasT 5.09e	10	x81	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	6¾ Chelsea .30	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
22	14 Chemetn .80	6	20	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
54⅜	40⅜ ChmNY 2.88	9	30	43½	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅜
38	29⅜ ChesVa 1.40	9	2	30⅜	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
92	69⅝ Chsbsh 1.12		64	79½	77⅝	77⅝	— 1⅛
40	34 Chessie .66	6	7	43⅝	43¾	43¾	+ 1⅛
11	9¼ ChiEasIll .26	7	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½ ChiMilw .60	6	9	7¼

German Action on DM Meets With Skepticism

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, June 29.—West Germany's decision to revalue the deutsche mark caused little surprise around the world despite Bonn's repeated denials of the move until the official announcement at 10 a.m. today.

There was also a degree of skepticism about the move. Some currency experts considered that the 5.5 percent revaluation was too small to have a lasting effect, and one Zurich banker said he thinks "we are seeing only the beginning of a series of revaluations."

Bankers and currency exchange experts in the United States consider that the mark revaluation will do little to strengthen international confidence in the dollar and may even have a perverse effect.

Could Confirm Idea

The revaluation could confirm the market's impression that the mark has a tendency to rise in value, while the dollar's tendency is to decline, they said.

Confusion about the revaluation and underlying pessimism about the dollar caused a very sharp drop in the dollar's exchange rate to new lows against several currencies.

Gold markets reacted to the uncertainty. At the London afternoon fixing, gold was set at $123.25 an ounce, compared with $123.50 in the morning and $121.50 yesterday afternoon. Late in the day, gold was quoted at $122.50 an ounce bid, $124.50 offered, a gain from $119.50-$121 the previous Friday.

The dollar's decline against Swiss francs today was to a record low of 2.32 francs from 3.01 yesterday and from 3.0385 the previous Friday.

However, the dollar fared relatively well in terms of some other currencies. For example, it closed at about 4.14 commercial French francs, unchanged on the day.

Sterling rose slightly to $2.5825 from $2.5815 yesterday.

Reaction to the revaluation was favorable in Paris, where French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said the revaluation was in accordance with the European community's need for a system allowing European currencies to evolve together.

"The decision taken by the West German government respects this need as it rules out an isolated float of the mark," he said in a statement.

The Common Market commission in Brussels said the European "snake" system would go on, with the mark continuing to fluctuate within a 2.25 percent range against its European partners.

In Zurich, Fritz Leutwiller, director general of the Swiss national bank, said there is no reason for Switzerland to take any official measures.

Dutch foreign exchange dealers, however, said there was only a small chance of the mark revaluation calming the markets, and warned that the mark might easily continue to rise.

In Tokyo, Japanese banking sources expressed fears that the yen might sink too low against European currencies. This might alarm West European traders by boosting Japanese exports to Europe, they said.

British government sources stressed the advantages for British exports to West Germany because of the expected decline in the value of sterling compared to the mark.

Meanwhile Austria said it would decide on Monday whether to follow West Germany's example and revalue the Austrian schilling.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

June 29, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £)...	2.5805	2.583	— 0.99
Belg. fr. (A)...	36.325	36.3	
Belg. fr. (B)...	36.125	36.38	+23.80
Deutsche mark	2.42	2.47	+33.51
Dane krone....	5.53	5.6475	+21.85
Escudo.....	31.65 †	23.3	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.16	4.135	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.135	4.4	+22.98
Guilder.....	2.63	2.681	+33.62
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	—	609.0	
Lira (B).....	571.5	584.5	— 0.36
Peseta.....	57.54	58.04	
Schilling.....	19.75 †	18.51	+31.64
Sw krona.....	4.025	4.07	+19.59
Swiss franc....	2.935	3.0305	+30.60
Yen.....	264	265.2	+17.35

A: Free B: Commercial.
† Indicated.

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

Trade Surplus In Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 29 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's trade surplus widened to 2.82 billion deutsche marks in May 1973 from 2.67 billion DM in April and from 1.32 billion DM in May 1972, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

During the first five months of 1973, Germany's trade surplus increased to 11.26 billion marks from 7.194 billion marks in the like 1972 period.

According to preliminary calculations by the Bundesbank, the office said, Germany's current account payments surplus was about 900 million DM in May, down from a surplus of about 1.1 billion marks in April, but improved sharply from a deficit of about 300 million marks in May 1972.

For the first five months, preliminary current accounts were 2.8 billion marks in surplus, contrasting sharply with a deficit of 600 million DM in the like 1972 period.

May exports totaled 15.87 billion DM, up from 14.17 billion DM in April and 12.49 billion DM in May 1972.

May imports were 13.05 billion marks, up from 11.60 billion DM in April and 11.17 billion DM in May 1972.

During the first five months, exports rose to 71.79 billion marks from 59.40 billion DM in the like 1972 period, while imports rose to 60.53 billion marks from 52.21 billion DM.

DM Revalued 5.5 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

recent days to buy large amounts of the other currencies.

Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt revealed today that these intervention purchases had amounted to 4 billion marks during the last 12 days. A continuation of this trend, Mr. Schmidt said, would have swelled the amount of marks in circulation to the point of crippling the Bonn government's anti-inflation program.

Mr. Schmidt added that ever since the 3 percent revaluation in March, the government had secretly been working on the assumption that a further upgrading of the mark eventually would become necessary. Originally, he said, the revaluation instituted today had been planned for the end of July or August.

Bonn's purpose, Mr. Schmidt said, was to strike a balance between the monetary problems of Germany and other countries. He added that with the revaluation now in effect, the Common Market joint float would be continued under the same 2.25 percent bands of fluctuation.

There were expectations that two European countries outside the joint float arrangement—Switzerland and Austria—will now revalue their currencies to prevent a diversion from the mark to them.

Japan Payments In Record Deficit

TOKYO, June 29 (AP-DJ).—Japan posted its third consecutive record monthly balance-of-payments deficit in May, the Finance Ministry said today in announcing definitive figures.

The ministry reported that the overall balance was in deficit by $1.19 billion last month compared with a $1.16-billion net outflow in April and a $22-million overall surplus in May 1972. The totals are little changed from the provisional results announced in mid-June.

Financial News and Notes

Chase to Diversify in Europe

Viewing overseas financing of U.S. multinationals as a highly vulnerable source of earnings, Chase Manhattan Corp. is driving hard to diversify its European operations into retail banking, Robert O. Blomquist, senior vice-president, reports. He says Chase will launch a new British subsidiary, to be called The Chase Bank, aimed at the British middle market of small businesses and wage earners in the 20-to-40-year-old bracket. Three branches are to open by the end of the year and a total of 30 branches within four years.

Matsushita to Increase TV Exports

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and AEG-Telefunken have revised a licensing agreement in order to allow Matsushita to increase PAL-system television exports to Europe by 35 percent during this year and next year. Matsushita officials say the company has so far exported about 50,000 PAL color television sets with a screen size of 18 inches or less to Europe since the summer of 1972. Other Japanese licensees of the West German firm are expected to follow Matsushita's move because of brisk color TV demand in Europe.

Japan Trading Firms' Exports Rise

Export contracts received by 14 major Japanese trading firms totaled 533 billion yen in May, up 51.5 percent from a year earlier, the Japan Trade Council says. Import contracts by the trading firms totaled 562.8 billion yen, up 3.33 percent from the like month of 1972. Another government report says the combined self-assessed income of 1,489 Japanese firms, each capitalized at 100 million yen or more, totaled 15,138 billion yen in the period from October, 1972, to March, 1973. The figure represents a rise of 16 percent over the preceding six-month period and a 22 percent increase over the comparable year-earlier period.

EEC Capital Spending to Increase

Industrial companies in the European Economic Community are planning a "vigorous upswing" in investment, the EEC commission reports. In Britain capital spending by industry can be expected to rise 5 percent this year in real terms. The commission notes that in West Germany the trend of new orders in capital goods industries made an unusually steep rise in the first four months of the year, but adds that investment is likely to weaken due to the introduction of an 11 percent investment tax in May. In Belgium, managements say their capital spending is to go up about 20 percent, while in France and Italy the situation is also reported better.

Serious Problem Seen in EEC

Japan Makes Plea to U.S. on Soybeans

TOKYO, June 29 (AP-DJ).—Stunned by a new "Nixon shock" in the form of unexpected restrictions on U.S. exports of soybeans, Japan today cast about for new sources of food for its 105 million people.

The crisis touched off here by the announcement of an immediate total ban on the further sale abroad of soybeans has startled the Japanese into a sudden realization of a long-existing fact: Their lives almost literally depend on imported food.

Though self-sufficient in rice and fish, Japan depends heavily on other countries for meat, vegetables and other agricultural products. The United States supplied 92 percent of the soybean crop in 1972 and is expected to be the source of $2 billion of agricultural products in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Ambassador Called In

U.S. Ambassador Robert Ingersoll was called in by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi today and urgently asked to request Washington approval for delivery of 660,000 tons of soybeans for the July-September quarter. Mr. Ingersoll said he would underscore Japan's priority as the top customer for U.S. soybeans.

Japan now has a stockpile of 400,000 tons of the versatile bean, which is used by Japanese in soy sauce, bean cakes and edible oil. Though this would carry Japan for about a month and a half, the big trading companies are holding much of it from the market in anticipation of higher prices.

Newspaper editorials today were sharply critical of the U.S. embargo. The Yomiuri, for example, said the government should insist that the United States honor its commitments, charging that it has an obligation to do so since it forced Japan to liberalize soybean imports.

Big Problem in EEC

BRUSSELS, June 29 (UPI).—The U.S. embargo on exports of soybeans and cottonseed poses a serious problem for European farming, Common Market officials said today.

The officials in the market's agriculture section said that, unless the embargo terms to be announced Monday allow for resumed exports to Europe, farmers here will have to replace the soybeans by soft wheat to feed their livestock.

Moreover, they said, soybeans have three times the protein that wheat has, meaning that it will take three times as much wheat to satisfy livestock needs. And it is doubtful that Europe can find that much wheat without putting an export embargo of its own on cereals.

Until now, the United States has provided 60 percent of livestock needs within the Common Market. Most of this has come from U.S. soybean exports, which fill some 90 percent of European soybean requirements.

Diplomatic Action Urged

LONDON, June 29 (AP-DJ).—Dealers in edible oils said today that diplomatic action by European governments and Japan will be necessary to resolve the crisis imposed by the U.S. move on soybean and cottonseed exports.

The dealers said that the major consuming countries, particularly Japan, must bring strong diplomatic pressure to bear on Washington.

These governments must make it forcefully clear to the United States that its unilateral action is completely against the objectives of world trade growth both in spirit and in practical terms, the brokers said.

U.S. Banker Advocates New Economic Priorities

BRUSSELS, June 29 (AP-DJ).—Eugene A. Birnbaum, Chase Manhattan Bank's vice-president for international monetary affairs, called yesterday for "deep structural changes" in the U.S. economy and less insistence on currency changes as a means of reaching economic and monetary stability.

Mr. Birnbaum said he was speaking for himself and not necessarily expressing Chase Manhattan's views. "The effects of devaluation of currencies is inadequate to improve the balance of trade in the long term," he said. "A balance of trade isn't so important. More important are price stability, employment, a rising standard of living."

Mr. Birnbaum noted that "Japan is taking dramatic measures to change its society, reorienting its economy to reduce exports and improve internal development, raising the standard of living of its population, fighting pollution, etc."

"This same reorientation is necessary in the United States and Europe," he said. "Instead of building superhighways, the United States should expand mass transport facilities, solve its urban problems, etc."

"We have to share and specialize in certain products," he added. "Because of the scarcity of resources, we should move to cooperation. But, instead, we are seeing a further tendency toward blocs, toward regionalism, toward less cooperation and more confrontation."

OPEC Seen Demanding Rise In Oil Price Again This Year

VIENNA, June 29 (Reuters).—The powerful Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last night set up a special study group on inflation and OPEC sources said new price demands may be lodged this year.

The sources, speaking after a two-day OPEC conference, said there is a "very good chance" that the organization will press for new price negotiations by the end of 1973.

The exporting countries consider that, despite increases totaling nearly 12 percent this year, current prices still fail to take adequate account of worldwide inflation, the sources said.

Fight Seen

"There's going to be a big fight," they added, as oil ministers from OPEC's 11 member nations wound up their regular twice-yearly conference here.

Although there was no official announcement, the sources said the ministers established a working committee to examine the entire inflation question.

OPEC secretary-general Abderrahman Khene said after the conference that provisions for inflation in the last big oil-price agreement—negotiated with Western marketing companies at Tehran in 1971—did not match reality.

Mr. Khene said the Tehran accord allowed for a 2.5 percent inflation rate while in many countries inflation is running at more than 8 percent.

He said "it would be good for future relations" with OPEC if Western companies took the initiative by agreeing that the Tehran agreement should be revised on these grounds.

OPEC also admitted Ecuador as an associate member, the second Latin American country to join the organization. The first, Venezuela, is a full member.

Pennsy Seeking To End Services

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (Reuters).—Trustees of the bankrupt Penn Central Transportation Co. are seeking permission to terminate all rail freight and passenger services.

The trustees said today that they have asked the U.S. district court here for the permission.

They also said Penn Central cannot be reorganized as originally contemplated. "There has been no major progress in attaining the conditions believed essential to o reorganization based on railroad earnings," they said.

A hearing is scheduled in federal district court here on Monday to discuss the trustees' plan.

Rail Asset Sell-Off

The Pennsy said it would prefer to sell its rail assets for continued use by another carrier, but if that was not possible, it would consider disposing them for non-rail related use.

The trustees said they would receive offers for the rail assets over a six-month period from the date of approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the court.

Penn Central's rail assets consist of some 20,000 miles of track located mainly in the northeast, making it the second largest railroad in the country.

Company Reports

Loews

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	197.0	208.8
Profits (millions)	13.98	14.32
Per Share	0.99	0.98
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	560.1	599.8
Profits (millions)	40.34	38.76
Per Share	2.78	2.67

Pillsbury

Year	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	816.2	721.5
Profits (millions)	30.62	16.74
Per Share	3.86	3.14

Fed Boosts Discount Rate to 7%

WASHINGTON, June 29 (Reuters).—The U.S. discount rate was raised today to 7 percent from 6.5 percent by 11 Federal Reserve banks, including New York, effective Monday.

In approving today's increase in the discount rate to its highest level in 52 years, the Federal Reserve Board also announced increased reserve requirements on all but the first $2 million of net demand deposits at member banks by one half of one percentage point.

The board said this action would become effective in the reserve computation period beginning July 19 and will be applicable to the average net demand deposits held in the week beginning July 5 and ending July 11.

The increase in reserve requirements would remove about $800 million from the reserves that support the deposit and loan structure of the banks.

The Fed said the two actions together were designed to restrain continued excessive expansion in money and credit.

It was the second increase this month in the rate, which is that charged by the 12 member banks of the Central Reserve System to commercial banks who borrow from them.

On June 8 the Fed raised the discount rate to 6 1/2 percent from 6 percent.

The rate has thus been increased by a full percentage point in only three weeks as the government seeks to tighten credit and dampen inflation.

This is the sixth time this year that the Fed Board has approved a rise in the bank rate. At the beginning of the year, the rate was 4 1/2 percent. It rose to 5 percent on Jan. 15, and thereafter, there were increases in the rate each month, with the exception of March.

The increase was not unexpected. It had been widely forecast that a rise would come soon following the Fed's report that the nation's money supply jumped at an annual rate of 9.3 percent during the quarter ending June 20.

Money Growth Speeds

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT).—Monetary expansion has accelerated in recent weeks, data published yesterday by the Federal Reserve System showed.

At the same time, short-term interest rates moved higher, and there was widespread speculation that the prime, or minimum, interest rate on large business loans would soon move to 8 percent from 7 3/4 percent.

The nation's money supply—which many economists believe has an important influence on future trends of the overall economy—averaged $262.8 billion a day in the four weeks ended on June 20.

Growth Rate 9.7%

This was $6 billion higher than the average in the four-week period ended three months earlier, on March 21, and represented, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, a seasonally-adjusted, compound annual rate of growth of 9.7 percent over that time span.

Such a rate of expansion was sharply higher than the 1.7 percent annual growth rate that prevailed during the first quarter this year, and, according to some economists, was not consistent with the Federal Reserve's stated objective of a restrictive policy to combat inflation.

Economists at Argus Research Corp., a leading investment advisory service, recalled yesterday that, in mid-March, the Federal Open Market Committee—which sets the Fed's monetary policy—was seeking to foster financial conditions that were "consonant with the aims of the economic stabilization program."

Instead, monetary expansion has accelerated, with the result that "policy has been perversely expansive at the very time the administration has been trying to curb inflation with the price freeze. This increases the likelihood that demand pressures will tear a sustained price freeze to pieces," Argus went on.

"Certain distortions, dislocations and inefficiencies will show up much more quickly this time around," the Argus economists said, "than they did two years ago (during Phase-1). Monetary policy has been too expansionary, there is much less slack in the economy and there is a worldwide surge in demand and prices.

"Thus, it is imperative that the freeze be short-lived," Argus said, and that the Fed regain control of the monetary growth rate, even though a move to a slower growth rate in the monetary aggregates would have "unpleasant" immediate effects on short-term interest rates.

Dow Average Falls 3 Points In Hesitant Trade on NYSE

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT).—The stock market drifted aimlessly today in sluggish trading and prices closed with moderate losses on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 2.93 points and finished at 891.71. It was a typical summer pre-weekend performance following three days of fairly strong gains.

Volume sagged to 10.77 million shares, the slowest in nearly three weeks and down sharply from the 12.78 million shares traded yesterday. The turnover for the week averaged 13.38 million shares daily, the second-slowest of the year.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Board raised its discount rate from 6.5 to 7 percent. It was unclear what impact this move might have on the stock market Monday, but higher interest rates traditionally are not bullish for equities.

Moreover, the gains recorded by the market earlier in the week appeared mostly technical, since they were accompanied by relatively light volume and did not occur in response to any major news developments.

In Europe the dollar again sank to a record low. Its weakness has been a source of anxiety for the stock market all year.

In addition, investor confidence continues to be dampened by the ongoing Watergate hearings and by the clouds of uncertainty that surround the possible measures that may be imposed under Phase-4 of the administration's economic program.

Among the day's biggest movers in retreat were IBM, down 2 3/4 to 317, National Cash Register 1 7/8 to 35, Schlumberger 1 5/8 to 89, Motorola 1 1/4 to 47, Soperior Oil 8 1/2 to 234 1/2, Burroughs 3 3/8 to 226 7/8, Texas Instruments 2 3/8 to 87 3/4, Fairchild Camera 1 5/8 to 35 1/8, and Poloroid 4 1/8 to 137 1/4.

General Foods, the day's volume leader, dropped 1 1/4 to 25 1/4. Analysts said there is a growing concern that the administration's 60-day price freeze will restrict profits of some of the nation's leading food manufacturers. H. J. Heinz, also on the most active list, fell 5/8 to 40 7/8.

Cadence Industries surrendered 3/4 to 3 3/8. Cadence said it "appears" second-quarter net will not be as high as 19 cents a share earned a year ago.

Upjohn fell 5 3/8 to 79 1/2, Merck 1 to 89 7/8 and Corning Glass 1 to 95.

Talley Industries edged up 3/8 to 5 7/8 following a bullish earnings statement.

Winn-Dixie Stores climbed 1/2 to 34 3/4. It increased the monthly dividend rate by 1/2 cent to 10 1/2 cents and forecast record sales and earnings for fiscal 1973.

Prices finished slightly higher in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.01 to 22.32, while advances led declines, 393 to 326. Turnover amounted to 2.12 million shares, compared with 1.90 million yesterday.

Japan, French Group Plans Iraq Oil Venture

TOKYO, June 29 (AP-DJ).—A French firm and five Japanese companies have agreed to establish a joint venture to seek and develop oil and natural gas in Iraq, one of the Japanese partners said today.

Sumitomo Petroleum Development said it is joining France's Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Petrolières (ERAP), Mitsubishi Petroleum Development Co., Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Teikoku Oil Co. and Japan Petroleum Corp. in the project.

Markets Shut

Stock exchanges in Italy were closed Friday for a religious holiday.

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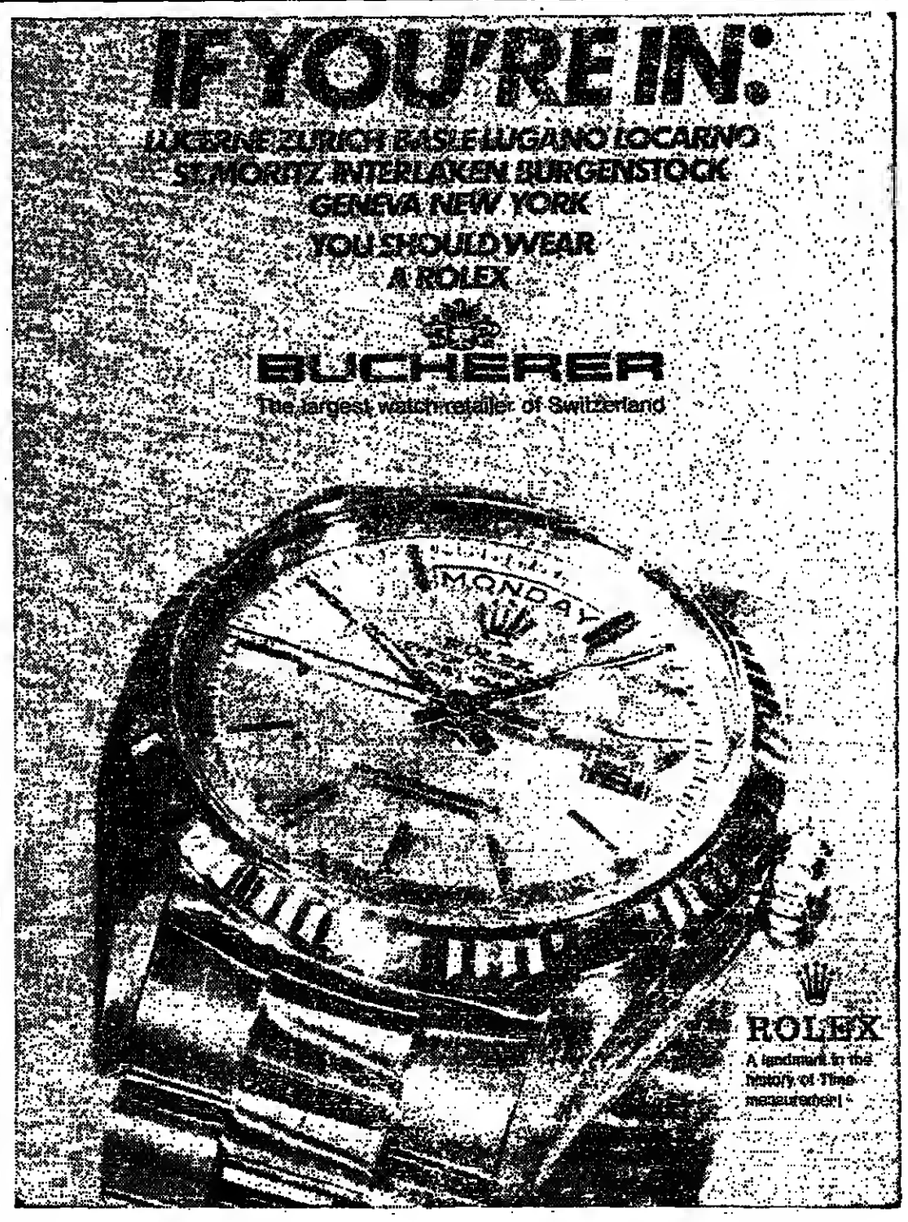
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
20	10	Southdwn In	.4	7	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
38¾	32⅜	SoEastGk .76	19	24	37⅛	33	37¼	+ ⅛
77½	14⅜	SoasIPS 1.28	11	2	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	23⅛	SoCalE 1.56	9	63	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	
20⅞	18⅛	SouthCo 1.34	9	164	18⅞	18⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
40¼	33⅝	SouIGE 1.96	8	6	34⅝	34½	34½	— ¼
66⅜	47⅛	SoNRes 1.50	9	38	47¾	48	48	+ ⅛
45	28⅛	SoNET 2.72	8	11	38⅛	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
44⅜	28	SouPac 2.16	8	221	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
50¼	29¾	SouRy 17.2	8	37	33½	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
71⅛	61½	Sou Ry pf 4.50		27	64¼	64½	64½	— ¼
33⅜	24⅞	SouUGs 12.6	8	6	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Southld 2.40	11	60	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
14	6¾	SwAlrm .32f	1 2	22	11	11	11	
11⅞	7⅝	SwstFor Ind	3	41	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅛	SwstPSv 7.9	11	44	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
85⅛	54⅜	Sparton .20a	4	1	57⅛	54⅜	57⅛	
20½	15⅝	SperryRd 1	4	77	17⅞	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
51¼	36½	Sperry N pf 3		1	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	
50¼	35⅛	SperryR .66	15	191	41⅝	40⅞	41	— ⅛
19	11	Sprague El	15	16	12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
15⅛	12¼	SpringM 60.	7	1	13⅝	13½	13¼	+ ⅛
38	23	SquareD 1a	17	73	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
114⅛	94⅝	Squibb 1.56	20	62	100½	99⅜	100	+ ½
29½	24⅜	StaleyM 1.40	8	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
55¾	49⅛	StBrand 17.3	15	47	51	50¾	50¾	— ½
55	51¼	StdBr pf35.0		2220	52⅛	52½	52½	+ ⅛
56⅝	34	StdPaint .22	36	14	38⅝	37¾	37¾	— 1⅛
20½	13¾	StdInll 4.0	7	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
90	72⅜	StdOilCal 3	11	343	78¾	77	77	+ ¾
91½	80¾	StdOilInd 3.4	15	195	87⅛	86½	87	+ ⅜
110⅝	84½	StdOilOh 2.0	28	167	104	102	103	+ 1
66½	63	SO Dk pf3.75		220	63¾	63½	63¾	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅜	StPres a .15e	0	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
01⅝	10	StPrudnl .66	10	60	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
44⅞	30	StanWk .84b	11	18	32½	31¾	32¼	+ ⅜
16¼	8¾	Stanray .60	6	31	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25	16¼	Starrett .80a	7	3	18½	18¼	18¼	
28	21⅜	StalMI 2.40e	9	109	24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅜
		StalM8 .30e		22	14	13½	13⅝	
49¾	40¾	StaufCh 19.0	10	30	44⅜	44	44½	+ ⅛
10¾	7⅜	Sterchl .48b	7	9	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
37½	22	SterDru .35e				29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
35¾	24¾	Stevens 1.60	6	x13	25⅞	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
35⅝	26½	StevWa 1.85	9	3	28⅜	28¼	28½	
21¾	14½	StokeVanC 1	6	17	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
14½	12¾	StokVC pf 1		2120	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
44	32½	StoneWeb 2	7	14	34⅜	34	34	+ ⅛
44	15⅞	StorerBg 1b	8	18	18¾	17	18¾	+ 1⅝
15⅜	7⅝	StridRite .65	5	108	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅜
55	32½	StuWor 13.2	4	8	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
17⅜	3	SturwSh .15e	4	89	3	2⅞	3	
33	17⅞	SubnPro .80	9	11	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
31⅝	15⅛	SunBrd 4.0	6	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
54⅝	42¼	SunOil 1b	12	31	50½	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅜
48¾	41	Sun D pf225.		78	44½	44	44	— ¼
24⅜	20⅛	Sunbeam .84	12	18	24	23¾	23¾	
50½	41	Sunds pf3.50		7	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
14¾	9⅝	Sunshne Mn	73	34	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15	SupValu .76	6	13	15⅝	15	15⅛	
253	213	Supr Oil 11.40	162	1	239½	234½	234½	— 6½
14¾	9⅜	SupmkG .20	8	291	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Survery 2.75e		12	21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
19	14⅜	Surin 17.0e	9	4	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	8	Swank .60a	8	25	01⅛	8	8	— ⅛
37⅜	22⅛	Sybron .64	13	29	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
62	42	Sybrn pf2.40		8	44⅛	43¾	44	+ ⅜
15⅞	7⅜	Systron Don	7	17	7¾	7⅝	7¾	

T

58⅜	25⅞	Taft Brd .60	10	11	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
20	10⅞	Talcott .27p		5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
11¾	5⅜	Talley .48r	4	110	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	10¾	Talley pfB 1		23	11	11	11	
22¾	18⅝	TampaE .84	10	23	20⅜	20¼	20⅛	— ⅛
46⅞	16¾	Tandy Corp	9	117	17	17	17	— ⅛
23	10	Tappan .40	4	34	10¼	10	10⅛	
20¼	9⅝	Technicon	16	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
53⅜	29⅞	Tektrnx .20e	17	13	32	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	4¼	Telecor .24e	4	67	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
20¼	11⅜	Teledyn .59t	6	58	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
61	23⅞	Telex Cp	26	55	37⅞	34⅜	35⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	14¼	Templet .32	8	16	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	21½	Tenneco 1.36	0	172	22⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅜	Tennco wt A		134	4⅜	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
112⅜	84	Tennc pf5.50		7	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝	+ ⅛
43⅜	24	Tesoro Pet	8	78	27½	26¾	27	+ ⅛
43⅞	34⅛	Texaco 1.72	10	427	34⅞	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
61½	43¾	TexETr 1.58	13	346	46⅜	46	46¼	+ ⅛
40	26	TexGxSt 1.64	7	65	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
25¼	17⅜	Texasgit .40	19	166	21¾	21½	21⅝	
27½	15	Texasind 1b	8	15	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
100	83½	TexInst .56	34	563	88⅛	85⅝	85⅝	— 2⅜
39	13¾	TexOilG .01	22	110	17⅜	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
23½	16⅜	TexPLd .54e	12	2	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
34½	28¾	TexUI 1.04	15	528	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
31¼	17¼	Textl Ind	5	5	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
34⅜	18	Textron .96	7	251	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
44½	28¼	Textr pf2.08		39	28½	28⅜	28⅜	
34¼	20	Textr pf1.40		11	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
22	8¾	ThiokolCp	6	78	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
101⅛	79¾	ThmBel 1.12	27	13	84⅜	83½	84½	+ ⅜
21⅞	12	Thomlin .40b	8	7	12	12	12	
24¾	14	ThompJW 1	7	237	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— 1
12	6¾	ThriftyO .37	7	42	7¾	7⅝	7½	
28½	21¼	TI Corp 1.40	7	28	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
39¼	23	TidwatM .52	12	3	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	
63¼	29⅝	Time In 1.90	8	56	33⅞	32⅞	32¾	— ⅛
25⅛	16½	TimeMir .30	12	262	19¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
42⅜	33⅛	Timkn 1.80a	8	22	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
25	16	TishRit .40b	18	25	21	16¾	16⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	12	TodShp .20p	82	2	15¼	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	27⅛	ToledE 1.92	9	x18	28½	28	28	
46	17⅜	ToolRh 1.14	10	38	19⅛	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
17½	10	ToolRol .40b	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

68½	34¾	TransCo .96	11	28	38¾	38	38½	+ ⅜
43	27½	TranUn 1.32	10	13	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
42⅛	18	Trans W Air	5	185	20¼	19⅝	20⅜	— ⅛
29¼	23	TWA pf.50k		5	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
15¼	7	TranWd Fin	4	22	7¼	6¾	7	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅝	Transm .55b	9	434	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	20⅛	Traninc .77e		8	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
15	9⅝	Transcn .43	9	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
40½	26½	Travelrs .84	8	788	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
36¾	36¾	Travelr pf 2		7	37¾	37½	37¾	— ⅛
14⅞	5¼	TrvLdg .25e	6	280	5⅝	5	5	
24¼	25½	TriCon 2.80e		34	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
37	27⅜	TriSM 2.60e	10	5	31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11½	Triangln .80	7	8	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
21	12¼	TrlangP .30	4	19	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
25⅞	16	Trinity In .56	9	22	17⅜	17	17¼	
57⅞	16	Tropicana	19	201	20¾	19¾	19⅝	— 1⅛
38⅝	28⅜	TRW In 1.04	8	326	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
83½	59⅛	TRW pf4.50		2	61	61	60½	— ⅛
89⅛	60½	TRW pf4.40		4	61	61	61	
15¾	12¾	TucsonG .76	9	20	13⅛	12⅞	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	6½	TwanCe .65e	8	32	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
53¼	11⅜	TylerCp .20	4	28	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	

U

34½	16	UAL Inc	17	286	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
33½	16¼	UAL pf.40		8	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
22¾	16⅛	UARCO 1.10	8	77	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
19⅜	16¾	UGI Cp 1.32	8	10	17	16⅝	17	
21½	11¾	UMC Ind .28	6	25	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
11¼	8½	Unarco .40b	6	2	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
55¾	45¼	UnNV 1.69e	9	1	53	53	53	+ ⅛
48⅜	35⅜	U Camp 1.98	13	91	39½	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
51¾	34⅛	UnCarb 2.10	9	529	34⅝	33⅞	34	— ⅛
47⅜	25½	UnCam 1.33	7	1	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅜	Unfon Corp	9	34	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
18⅝	14½	Un Elec 1.28	12	44	17⅛	16½	16½	
106	100½	UnEl 7ipf 8		1	101	101	101	
62½	58¾	Un El pf45.0		220	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅛
49	44½	Un El pf3.50		210	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
27¾	4½	Un Fidelity	3	34	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
41¾	34⅝	UnOCal 1.60	9	124	37	36¾	37	
54¾	46⅛	UOC a pf2.50		32	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
70½	51½	UPacCp 2.15	10	119	53	52¾	52⅝	
13¾	9⅝	UnPac pf.47		4	10	9⅝	10	
40	24⅛	Unionam .04	9	24	26	25½	26	
16	10¾	Uniroya 1 .70	6	233	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
106½	100	Uniryal pf 0		2220	102	101½	102	+ ½
7⅞	1½	Unishops		14	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
46½	26⅝	Unit Air 1.80	6	28	28½	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	6	Unit Brands	8	31	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
15½	12¾	Unitrop .24		8	12¾	12¾	12¾	
10	7¾	Unit Cp .72e		51	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
15	7	UnitFin 1.20	5	14	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
31	19½	UnitGas .84	7	14	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
34½	29⅛	UUtlum 2.24	8	8	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	5	Unitd Ind .32	5	2	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
32⅜	11	UnitInn .10	10	10	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	17¾	UJerBk 1.04	8	x11	18⅛	18	18⅛	
23½	17½	UnMM 1.30	6	65	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
13⅜	2⅛	UnMuclr		71	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅜	1½	UnIPk Min		3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
27⅜	12⅛	UnRefng .15	6	3	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
44¾	37⅜	USFidG 2.40	10	90	37⅞	37⅜	37½	— ⅛
39½	25⅞	USFor 6.07e		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞	
24⅛	17	US Frgt 1.40	9	100	17½	17½	17½	
27⅜	20¾	USGyps 1.60	7	76	22½	21⅝	22⅛	— ½
28⅜	24⅝	USGyp pfl.80		2	25	25	25	— ½
25½	8⅝	USNorne .16	4	x75	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
21⅝	17½	US Ind .65	4	076	12⅜	11¾	11⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	15½	USLeasg .20	14	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅜	US Rlty 1.36	15	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
23¼	12⅜	US Shoe .95	7	7	13	12⅞	12⅞	
35	28⅜	USSteel 1.60	8	126	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	
20	11½	USTobac .64	6	20	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
23⅜	17⅜	UnITel 1	13	73	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	UniTal wt		3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
39	24½	UnTl 2pf1.50		4	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
13⅜	6¾	Unitrode Cp	9	11	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
35	26½	UnLeaf 1.64	7	12	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
25½	16⅛	Univ Dll Pd	15	62	21½	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
67⅜	22¼	Upjohn n.88	44	209	65	63⅞	64⅛	— 1⅜
26¾	21⅝	USLIFE Cp	11	49	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
14½	11⅜	USLInc .41e		21	12½	13	12	
23⅜	15	USM stp .60	6	6	17⅜	17⅜	17½	
33¾	16½	USM pf2.10		1	28	28	28	
20	18	USM pf1.50		2160	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
46⅜	39⅝	Utah Int .44	27	83	43	42	42½	+ ⅛
38½	34¼	UtahPw 2.08	9	8	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
28½	23	UV Ind 1a	6	10	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛

V

19½	9⅝	Varian Assc	13	29	11½	11	11½	— ⅛
20¼	9¼	VCA Co .44	6	42	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	23⅜	Veeder 1.60	7	4	24	23⅞	24	— ⅛
15	7⅝	VendCo .40	9	8	8½	8	8	— ⅛
34¼	21⅝	VF Corp .59	11	164	22	21½	21¾	— ⅛
20	9¼	Viacom Inl	16	17	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
18¾	9½	VictCmp .56	10	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
23⅜	18¾	VaElPw 1.16	9	118	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
100	94	VaEP pf7.20		250	95	95	95	+ 1
73½	66¾	VaE&P pf 5		2100	67½	67½	67½	— 1
19½	7⅝	Vornado .92f	4	27	8	7¾	7¾	
22½	16½	VSI Corp .52	7	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
28½	23¾	VulMat 1.48	8	7	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
13¾	10	VWR Un .48	9	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	— ⅛

W

44⅞	31½	Wachova .62	14	5	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ½
96⅜	68¾	Wach pf2.20		3	77	71	71	+ 1
33⅝	21⅜	WacRI 2.50e	o	28	22⅝	22¾	22½	— ⅛
23⅜	15⅜	Walgreen 1	8	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
54½	49⅞	WalkrH 1.40	15	7	52½	52½	52½	

25⅞	16¾	WallBus .40	10	24	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— 1
18⅜	12	WallMur .60	4	8	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
34⅝	14⅝	WalMart Str	90	23	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
33½	12	Wang Labs	20	16	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
12	5⅛	Ward Foods		47	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
22½	12⅜	Warnaco .80	5	19	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
16	10⅝	WrnerCo .50	7	x12	10	10	10	— ⅛
39½	13⅛	WrnCom .40	5	77	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
133¾	59	WrnC pf4.25		3	59	57	57	— 2
78	27	WrnC pf1.25		7	27¾	27	27⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	43¾	Warn Lamb	29	252	49⅛	47¾	47¾	— 1
43¼	22	WarnSva 1	12	12	23	22⅞	23	
27⅞	23½	WashGs 1.88	7	8	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅜	WashSil .68	5	8	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
22⅝	20½	WasWP 7.44	10	12	21	21	21	+ ⅛
41¾	17¼	Watkin Jhns	13	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
11¾	6½	WavyGrv .60	8	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Wean Unit		2	3½	3½	3½	
11¼	7	Weathrd .40	6	11	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Webb Del E	6	20	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	9½	swellMcL .92	5	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
21¼	12⅜	WellsMkt .50	8	33	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Welbilt Corp		11	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
29½	19⅜	WellsFar .86	19	207	23⅝	22½	23¼	+ ⅜
25⅞	20½	WillFM 2.06c	10	5	21⅜	21½	21⅝	
31⅜	9½	WellsRG .60	5	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	11¼	WescoF .15r	5	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	12⅜	WestcIT .75	9	11	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	19	WPTPap 1.20	4	18	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
14⅜	6½	WnAirL .10r	9	75	6⅝	6½	6½	
37⅛	27⅞	WnBnc 1.40	a	32	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
14½	6¾	Wn Pac Ind	8	34	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
49½	18⅞	WUnion 1.40	9	187	21½	20⅝	21⅜	— ⅛
99	57	WnUn pf4.60		3	59	58	58	— 1
47¾	31⅛	WestgEl .97	15	287	35¾	34⅞	35	— ⅛
27⅜	19⅜	Weirco 1.05	11	12	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
60⅞	44⅛	Weyerhs .90	18	252	56⅛	55¼	56⅛	
57½	48¾	Wyhr pf2.75		27	56⅜	55⅞	56¾	+ ⅛
23¼	9⅝	WheelFry .40	10	47	11¾	11	11	
21⅜	12	WheelJIt .51	4	21	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
64⅝	59⅛	WhelPit pf 6		2160	60⅜	60	60	
53½	49⅛	WhelPit al 5		280	50½	49½	49½	
37½	23¾	Whirlpol .56	13	85	28	27⅛	27⅞	
21⅞	11½	WhitCon .60	5	29	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
45	39¾	WhiCn pfA 3		5	40	40	40	
41½	34	WhitC pfC 3		4	34¾	34½	34½	+ ⅛
19⅝	11¼	Wolvw .05p	36	24	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
19⅝	11¼	Womelco .48	10	7	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	9¾	WoodsCp .48	6	21	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	19⅝	Wolwth 1.20	7	86	22	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
47⅞	33⅞	Wolwr pf2.28		8	33⅞	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	World Airwy	9	9	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
68	57½	Wrigley 2.40	12	10	58⅜	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
17½	10½	Wurlitzr .80	6	14	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅜	4½	Wyly Corp		91	4⅝	4½	4⅝	

X

118	139½	XeroxCp .80	47	316	156⅛	154⅞	155⅝	— ⅞
28½	15	XTra 1.57f	5	39	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛

Y

13⅜	9⅛	Yng5Dr .20e	14	x2	10½	10¼	10¼	

Z

42½	16¾	ZaleCorp .68	8	62	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
35	15	Zale pfA .80		7	16½	16¼	16¼	+ 1¼
31¼	22	Zapata Corp	8	104	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	4	Zayre Corp	7	77	10⅜	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
56	34⅛	ZenithR 1.52	12	207	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅞
28⅞	10¼	Zurn Ind .28	12	23	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	3⅜ Connity Con		19	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅜	0 Connrx .44a		12	10	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	
63⅜	10⅞ Conrock .60	.7		3	11	11	11	
41½	4⅜ Consy Inc		5	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ½
5¼	2⅜ Con Oil Gas			7	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3.40a	8¼ Cons Rsf .20		7	3	9¼	9½	9¼	+ ¼
11¼	7¼ Consyno Cp		15	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛ Cont Assler		9	12	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛ Cont Tel wt			72	2½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅛ Cook Ind		5	108	16⅜	14½	15⅛	— 1⅛
9⅜	4⅜ Coo Jor .28a		7	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	4⅜ Cordon Intl		8	51	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
21⅛	16 Core Labs		16	2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛ Colt Corp			2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛ Cousins wt			2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	-28½ CoxCbl Com		41	58	30½	28½	29½	— ¼
8	5 Cromre .21t		11	8	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
9½	4 Creativ Mgt		6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅜	15¼ CresP 1.25a		11	12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
4½	2⅜ Cresl Foam		26	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
4	1½ Crestmont			6	1½	1⅛	1½	— ½
23½	17¼ Crmptn .86		7	1	19½	19½	19½	
67¾	49⅛ Cross AT .42		30	9	53⅛	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
22¾	12⅛ CwnCP 1.18t		15	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛ Crystal Oil		72	17	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13 CSECorp .32		5	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	5½ Cubic Cp .20		9	15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜ Curtis Math			14	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	8½ Cutler-A .21p			39	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
18	8 CutlerB .25p			9	7	6½	7	+ ¼
17⅛	11⅜ CW Transpr		4	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛

D

8⅜	5⅛ DamonC .40		9	5	6	5¾	6	+ ½
19	12⅝ Daniello .24		8	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
2½	1 Data Cntrl			2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22⅜	16½ Data Dcumg		7	2	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	
4⅜	2¼ Data Prod		13	81	3	2⅞	3	
16¼	8⅜ DavsRd .09h		14	113	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅛
10	7⅜ DayMkr .10e		41	24	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
5¾	2½ Dayrlin wt			38	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
24	11⅛ Dearb St .25		8	x172	17⅜	17	17	— ½
5¼	3¼ DeJur Amsc		10	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
12⅜	7 Del Labs		S	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7⅜	1¼ DeltaCp Am			9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20½		Dfm Fd .50a	5	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
57⅜	1.56a	Den Tal Er	10	25	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
21¾	13½	Depsitr 1.20	8	5	19	19	19	+ ¼
3⅛	2⅜	Derix Ind		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
24	18¼	Deserer Ph	22	17	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
16⅞	5¼	Designer Jw		6	1	5½	5½	— ⅛
47⅞	12½	Dev Cp Am		6	48	15	15	— 1⅛
15⅜	5⅛	Devon App		2	461	6	5	— 5⅛
14½	7½	DNJ Indust		15	13	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	18⅞	DiamM Drll		8	29	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
57⅛	5⅜	DiBiase Sd			41	2	3	3	+ ⅛
28	12	DillersSl .40			3	14	14	14	— ⅛
3½	2⅜	Diodes Inc		27	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Discont Fob		7	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅜	Diversey .52		7	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	4¼	Dixilyn Cor			33	5	4⅞	4⅞	
33⅜	25½	Doms Petri		30	15	31	30⅜	30⅞	
11⅛	8⅜	DownyS .15e		4	2	9⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
6¼	1⅜	Drew Natl			28	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅛	9⅜	Dryvit Narr		6	5	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	5½	DrFotr .40b		9	14	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	8½	DurTst .22b		13	12	11½	11⅛	11½	
4⅜	2¼	Dynalectr		21	14	2⅜	2½	2⅜	

E

4¼	1⅜	Eagle Cloth			13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
39⅝	2	EffSchab .92		3	151	10⅝	9½	10	— ½
5⅞	4⅛	Earth E .13		17	11	5⅛	S	5	— ⅛
23½	13⅞	EastonOil .30		16	12	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
10⅞	3	EstnAir .47t		5	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15½	12	EastnCo .80		6	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Eastrn Frgt		4	6	6⅛	5	6	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Eazor Expr		30	8	3	3	3	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Eckmar Cp		10	9	1⅜	1½	1½	
20	11½	Ecodyne		19	1	14	14	14	— ½
25½	6⅛	Edgingtn O		6	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛		Edmos .13		4	27	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅜	3⅜	Eds Corp		S	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9¼	4½	Edwards .20		4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅜	4⅛	Egan AM .65e			1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20½	7⅜	EhrnhPh .20		6	32	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
44⅜	34⅜	Elco Corp		6	14	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	
2½	⅞	Elect Comp			6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	3¾	Electrm Eng		8	8	7	7	7	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Elect Resch			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	16½	Electrn .60b		10	1	18½	18½	18½	
10⅝	3⅛	Electsp .36t		8	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
3-16	1-16	ElginNat wt			15	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14	6⅜	El Tronics		6	22	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Empress Int		2	27	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16⅛	8⅜	EpkoSh .64a		7	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	EquityNot			38	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅜	4½	ErnstA .05r		4	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅜	2⅛	Ero Ind				2	2	2	— ⅛
4¾	2¼	Espey Mfg			5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅛	5¾	Esq Rad El		3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅜	1⅝	Essex Chem		7	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	6½	Etz Lav .09a		7	15	d.	7⅜	8	+ ⅜
3⅞	3⅜	Eutbenc .20t			7	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	+ ⅛
17¼	7¼	Evans Arts		8	5	8⅛	7⅞	8	
35⅞	13	Excalinv Co		16	21	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
20½	12⅝	Executin .24		17	23	14⅜	13	14⅜	+ 1⅜

F

3⅝	3	Fab Ind	d		8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	6	Fabten .40a		6	5	6⅛	6	6	
6⅝	6¾	FabrCo .05a		6	32	7½	7½	7½	
4	⅛	Fabrics Nat			1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
15½	8	FairNbl .87r		S	13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
71¾	54⅝	Falcon Sbd		13	6	64⅜	63⅜	64	
18⅛	6	Fam Dol Str		10	14	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
3½	2	Family Rec			4	3	3	3	
10½	5⅞	Fanny Frm			3	6	6	6	— ¼
15¼	5⅝	Fash Fabric		8	16	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
2¼	1⅛	Fed Resrcs			26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
14	8⅞	Felmont Oil		9	S	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
22½	6	Folsway .32		4	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Fibrebrd wt			5	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
44⅜	30½	FidelG 3.25a		9	2	33	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
19¼	6¾	FidelcGr wt			2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
13¾	8¾	Film Cp .06		5	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Filmways			2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
23⅜	7⅛	FitzHrd .01a		6	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅜	FinSanB .20		S	12	14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	9¾	FinGen .24b		6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25	17½	FstCh On .98a		10	2	20⅜	23⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Fst Denv wt			22	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3½	Fst Hartford		11	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25	11½	FstS&LS .48		4	6	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	10¼	Fstmark .20		6	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
24	10	FischP 1.11t		7	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
7¼	2⅜	Fishman .20			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Flagstaff .12		S	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7	4⅜	Flagstaff			4	4½	4⅜	4½	
d⅛	2⅛	Flock Ind		11	4	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
11⅝	8¼	Flo Rock In		8	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
12	10⅜	FlowerA .24		0	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
22¾	9¼	FlyTiger wt			43	18	11¾	12	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Foodrem .5p			1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10	3¼	ForestL .09t		156	15	3¼	3	2½	— ⅛

22⅞	11¼	FoxStap .23		10	6	11⅝	11½	11½	
12⅞	7¼	FrankNu .32		0	17	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ½
29⅜	14⅜	Fresnillo .48		14	7	16½	16½	16½	
3⅜	2⅛	Friend Frst		15	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
25½	12	Frigitronic		29	23	13⅞	12	13⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	Gould Fr .80		11	4	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
29½	22⅜	FrontrAir pf			1	26	26	26	
5⅛	3	FrontAir wt			1	5⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

G

13⅞	6⅝	Gabriel .43t		5	2	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
16	8⅞	Garon .25a		6	3	9¼	8⅝	8¾	— ⅜
14⅜	7⅜	Garcia Corp		9	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
4½	2⅜	GaylrNil .20		3	4	2½	2⅞	2	
12⅜	5	Gaynor Slot		4	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	7	Gearhart .24		7	10	7	7	7	
2⅝	1⅜	Gen Buildrs		22	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
37¼	16⅜	G Cinma .32		9	99	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
7	3⅜	GenEduc Sv		8	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
2¾	3⅜	G Housewar		9	8	4	3¾	3⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	G Plyw .01c			9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅜	3⅜	Gen Recrat		7	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
11¼	5⅛	Gen Resrch		6	11	5⅜	5⅛	5½	
12⅝	4⅜	Genge Inc		7	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
4	1¾	Genisco Tch		14	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
23	7	Geon Ind		8	124	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
22½	11⅜	Giant F .50c		S	69	13⅝	13¼	12⅝	
10¼	7	GianiYel .40		22	140	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4	Gladns .13t			7	4¼	4	4¼	
7⅛	3⅜	Glasrock Pr			4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5⅛	Gln Ger .20r		5	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5¼	Globelnd .40		6	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
16⅞	10⅛	Gloucstr En		7	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
12⅜	7⅜	Glover Inc		S	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	5¼	Gibblett .36		S	72	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
27	16	Golden Cycl		17	130	25¾	24⅝	25⅜	+ 1⅛
18⅜	4	Gold W Mob			9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	4	GoodLS .05e			4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅜	Goodrich wt			12	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
6½	4	Gorin Sirs			1	6	6	6	
9½	3	Gouldinc wt			231	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10	1⅛	Gould T .81b		11	4	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
38⅜	27	Grainger .27		26	7	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
12	4⅛	Grand Auto		7	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Granite Mst			5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
9⅜	5½	GrasVa .16e		7	6	6	5⅞	6	
13⅜	6⅜	Grey Mtg		7	25	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
1⅛	⅜	GreatAm In							
6⅜	3⅛	GrtAtln Pet		39	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅜	6⅜	G LkCh .05e		9	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
25½	4⅛	Greenm .92t		5	60	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	17⅜	Greer Hyd		7	8	4	3⅞	4	
6⅛	3	GryhdC .20e		5	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32¼	17⅜	GRI Cp .06		18	24	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Grolier 1.15e			8	1	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	12⅜	GrossTic .90			1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
11	6½	Grow C .22b		d	811	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2½	Gruen Ind			11	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	GSC Enr .05e			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¾	2⅜	GTI Corp		20	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11½	5¼	Gulfstrm wt			2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
10¼	5⅛	Gulftrd Mls		S	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21¼	15⅜	GlMAR 1.72a		10	9	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	GulfMRit wt			31	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
15½	5½	GulfRsp Fin		3	15	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
20½	15½	GW SM 2.16e		7	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Gulf SoAM wt			9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
35	26	GRstrm LD		9	10	22	22	22	

H

7	2¾	Halloff Hom		4	12	3½	S	3⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅜	HallsMot .40		S	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Hamilt .22a		8	4	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Hamilin .32		7	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
9⅞	4⅜	Hanvr Plan			8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	9½	Hart Alf .40		7		11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
11⅜	3½	Hartfld Zdy		4	22	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
36½	19½	HartzAtt Cp		35	25	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Harvey Grp		35	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
27⅜	3⅜	Harvey Stys		9	14	1½	1½	1½	
5	3	Hasbro Ind		6	11	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	4¼	Health Chm		6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Heinick Inst		9	10	3	2	2	
15½	11½	Helm 1.34e		7	948	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Her Mal .48		S	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	6⅜	HertitJo .24a		6	8	8	8⅜	8⅜	
11⅞	S	HIG Inc		70	14	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
11⅛	6⅛	HiShear Cp		44	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
5⅜	1¾	Highind Cap				2	2	2	+ ⅛
6⅜	2	Hillhaven		7		3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
44⅛	35⅛	NomeOA .50		34	7	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	+⅜
41	36	NomeOB .50		30	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
23	16	HormelG .81		11	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10	5½	Horn Hardrt			3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
20⅛	14⅝	Hoskins 1		11	247	20⅛	19½	19½	— ⅝
22⅜	18⅛	HospMA 2.08a		8	21	19⅝	19⅜	18½	— ⅛
3	1¼	HomeMig wt			8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅜	13	Hosp Mtr In		17	1	15⅛	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
25¼	15¾	Hotel 1 2.10e		8	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	House Vi .32		11	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	20⅜	Houst Oil M		20	26	29⅛	28	28	— 1⅜
1⅜	1⅛	Howall Ind		6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
53	33½	HubellA 1.08		13	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
79½	50½	Hub pf$1.75			1	53	53	53	+ 2½
79½	50½	Hub pfA1.75			1	53	53	53	+ 2½
57⅜	40	HudBOG .70		27	25	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅜
6	S	Hudson Gen			3	3	2¾	3	— ⅛
19½	6½	Huffmn .40e		5	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	3¼	HuntHilt .42t		4	2	3¼	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
24½	16¾	HuskyOil .15		15	241	23½	22¾	23	+ ⅜
11⅜	4	Nvcel Inc			2	7⅛	4⅜	4⅜	
24½	13	Nydrm pf.60			2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	HysFd 1.23t		S	18	17	15⅞	15⅞	— 1⅛

I

.24	14⅛	ICBCorp .42		10	2	15⅜	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	17⅛	ICM R 1.80a		18	6	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
8½	4⅜	IMC Magnet		4	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	2	Imoco Gate		4	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
49⅜	35¼	Imp Oil .60		34	68	48¾	48¼	48½	— ⅝
6	2¾	InarcoCp .12		4	13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	InflonHld wt			2	5½	3	5½	
3⅜	1	Inflight Svc			20	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	5½	Instron Cp		S	10	6¼	5⅞	6	
3⅞	1⅜	Instrum Sys		7	49	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
12½	4⅜	IntesRa .19t		5	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Intrmedco		12	235	2	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	9-16	Intl Bankcrd			20	⅝	11-16	⅝	+ 1-16
12⅛	5⅛	Int Foodsvc		S	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	S	InFunerdl S		S	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅛	
14⅞	9⅜	InfGemin .70		S	6	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	5⅛	Int Prof .10		4	8	6	6	6	
5⅛	2	Int Stretch			11	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
27⅜	19½	IntSyst .06h		11	10	23½	23	23	
8⅛	2½	Interphoto			6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	12½	Interpool			14	2	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Investmt Fla		S	16	3½	3¼	3⅜	
36⅜	22¼	InDiv A 1.80		S	73	22¼	21⅞	22¼	
5⅛	3⅛	InvDivB .45		S	8	4	3⅞	4	
9⅛	3⅜	Inv Fund A			1	5	5	5	
14⅜	12⅛	InvRIT 1.38a		14	3	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
15⅜	6¾	Iroquois Bd		12	16	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	2¼	Irvin Indust		7	2	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
8	6⅛	ISC Ind .30		8	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛

J - K

11⅜	3⅝	Jiel Corp		13	16	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	1	ITI Corp			13	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	4⅜ Jaclyn .26p		6	1	5	5	5	
10½	7¼ Jacobs Eng		8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅝	5¼ Jamsvy .16t		4	9	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ½
10	5⅛ Jeanmette		9	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2.60a	12¼ Jervis 1.30t		5	9	12	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2 Jetronic Ind		11	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	7⅜ Jewelcor		7	11	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
37⅝	18½ JohnPd .88h		27	61	22⅜	23¼	23⅝	
11	5½ K Tol Intl		2	5	7	7	7	
6⅝	4 Kaisr In .17t		8	47	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5½	1½ Kaivex Inc		8	5	2	2	2	
37½	23⅛ KonebSv .86			2	23¾	23¾

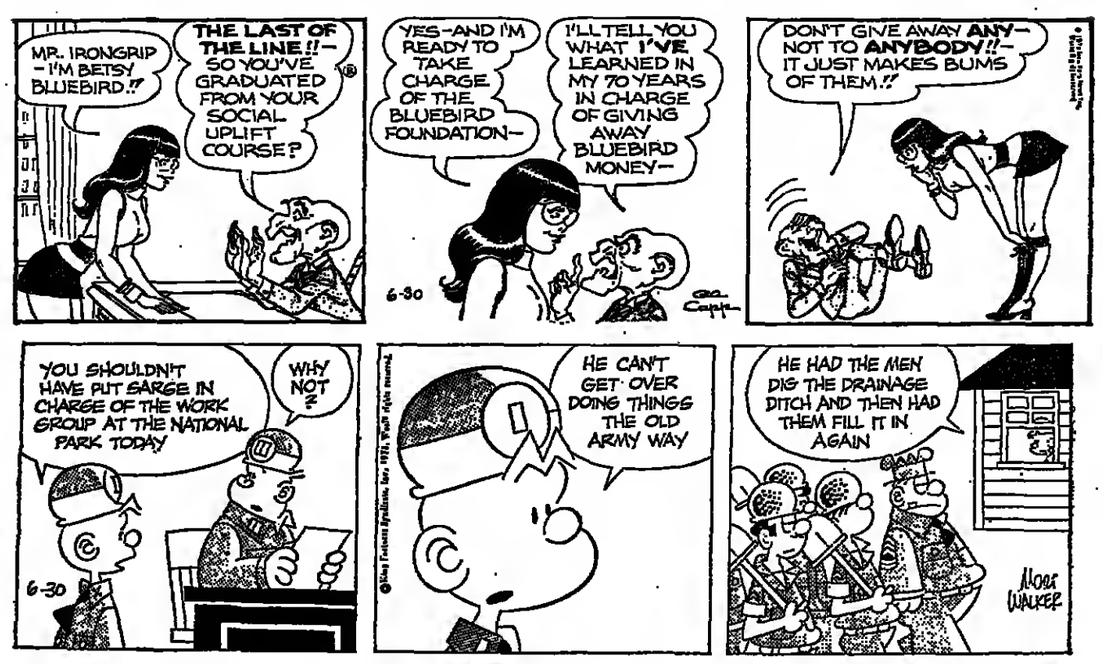
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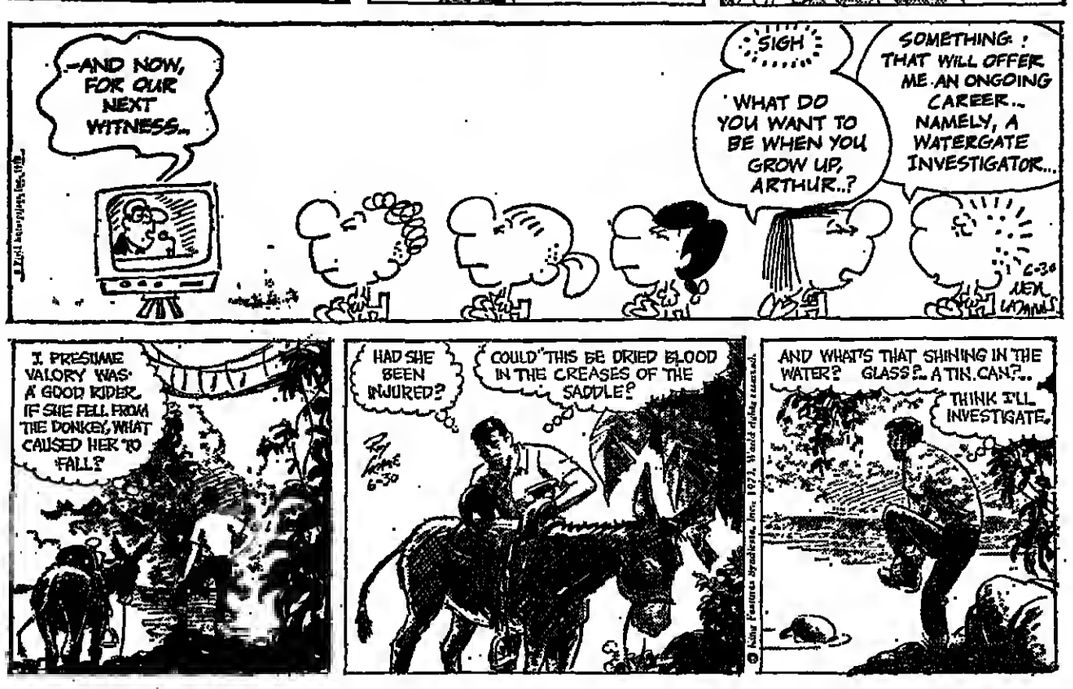
B.C.



LIL ABNER



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



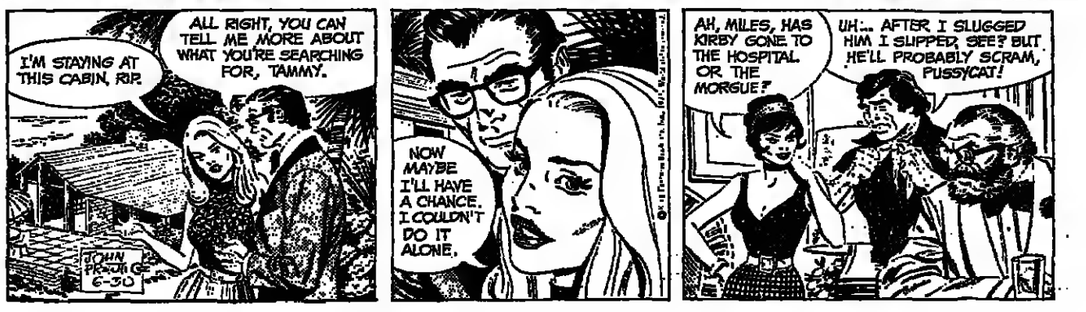
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® – that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND THOM LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SELBS

WODDY

REJESY

UNBOAD



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VALUE IRATE PALATE EFFIGY

Answer: *Has a rousing effect on servicemen* — REVEILLE

BOOKS

THE OBSCENE BIRD OF NIGHT

By José Donoso. Translated from Spanish by Hardie St. Martin and Leonard Mades. Knopf. 438 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Robert Coover

ACCORDING to the ancient legend of the Blessed Inés which, in all its permutations, pervades this novel, in the 18th century a beautiful daughter of a powerful South American family was suddenly and mysteriously cloistered in a convent specially built for her on a family estate because it was believed she was either a witch or a saint, or perhaps both at the same time. Some claimed to have seen a horrible head with ears like bat-wings flying through the air on *moonlit nights*, bearing Inés's lovely face: others recalled how, by piety, she miraculously saved the convent from destruction by earthquake.

Certainly she was possessed, just as everyone in the book is now possessed in turn by her paradoxical legend. Indeed, it could be said that the true subject of this book is possession: the possession of life by legend, of women by men, of old women by things, of the poor by the *rich, of the rich by their cast-off* poor, of memory by desire, of everyone by hope and obsession and the watching eyes, and, above all, of an author by his own creation: "*That* whole world was seething in his head, so much so that it drove everything else out... he didn't know which of the two was reality, the one inside or the one outside, whether he'd invented what he thought or what he thought had invented what his eyes saw..."

Not that the issue is ever resolved, nor should it be. José Donoso —a Chilean novelist now living in Spain, but once of Princeton and Iowa as well—is at home in such paradoxes. His purpose here is not to clarify a point but to produce a miracle. This miracle takes many forms—some ironic, some awesome, some "real," some allegorical, some legendary—but the climactic miracle is a kind of hat trick: just as the book miraculously appears, achieving the impossible synthesis of all its parts, its author-narrator miraculously vanishes.

"The Obscene Bird of Night" is a dense and energetic book, full of terrible risk-taking, populated with legendary saints and witches, mad old crones and a whole estate-full of freaks and monsters, and narrated by a disturbed deaf-mute, many times disguised. The story line is like a great puzzle with everything in it from burlesque to romance, magic to murder, often bizarre, yet always—for Donoso is himself possessed by an astonishingly agile imagination—invested with a vibrant, almost tangible reality. Even the very setting is a kind of maze-within-a-maze, yet as vivid in its details as the hair on an old crone's chin.

The narrator's elusiveness, together with his gift for entering into all the other characters in the book (thus, a constantly shifting "first person") and his susceptibility to feverish hysteria often make for slippery going and the reader needs a lot of patience and care just to hang on to the story.

In spite of all its surface disorder, "The Obscene Bird of Night" has been carefully, intelligently—even cabalistically—designed. There are three parts to the book, the first two containing nine chapters each, the third a magical 12. The three parts are dominated, respectively, by the deaf-mute Mudito, Boy (the patrón's monstrous heir), and the Blessed Inés—the author-Father, freakish Son and somewhat perverse Holy Spirit, who blows through the book like some kind of ironical Original Sin, like "the obscene bird of night" itself, a image borrowed, appropriately, from a letter written by Henry James sr. to his sons Henry and William.

Along with everything else, this is a book about an author being driven mad by the book he is trying to write, by this effort to *struggle against metamorphosis* and the elusiveness of the "real" to confront his own monstrous self and cope with the paradoxes of metaphor, to alleviate his fear of extinction by the creation of "an enchanted present" without suffocating himself in his own imagination, and to pursue the transigently the impossible synthesis of all that that imagination contains. Rarely have we been brought so close to this process.

The book is itself both Minotaur and Monster, like the best of this century's American fiction. I have no idea what fate awaits it, but it certainly deserves to take its place alongside the major works of Asturias and Fuentes, Cortázar, Borges and Rulfo, Vargas Llosa and García Márquez, and never mind that "the old woman plotted everything." She and "The Obscene Bird of Night" are part of our mainstream, after all, Anglo-American and Hispano-American alike. The horrible bat-winged head of the beautiful Blessed Inés pursues us all.

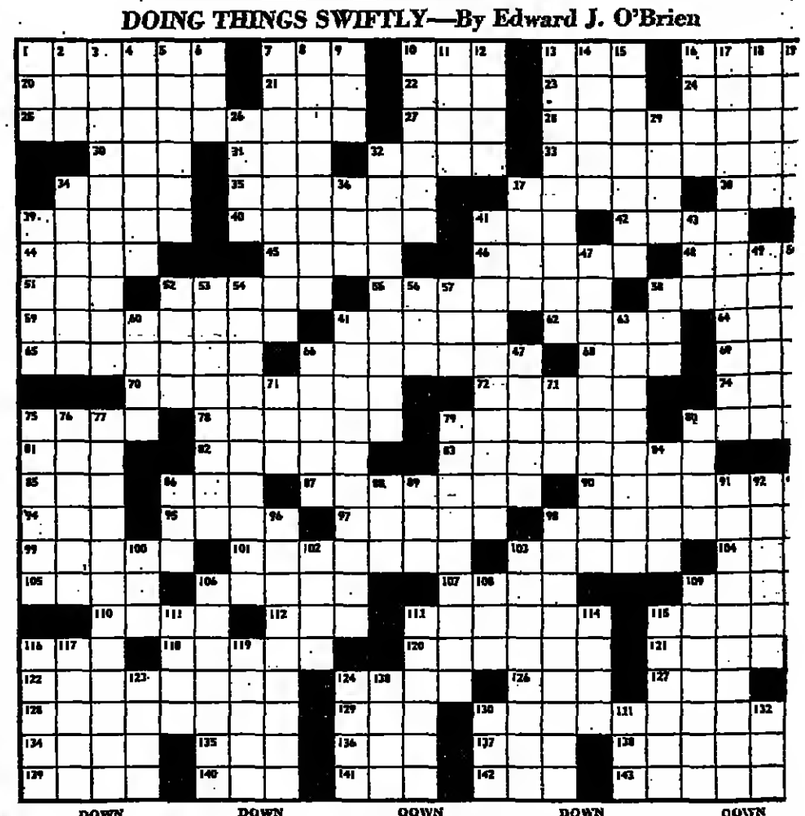
Robert Coover is author of "The Origin of the Brunist," "The Universal Baseball Association," "Pricksongs and Descants" and "A Theological Position." This review is abridged.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

DOING THINGS SWIFTLY—By Edward J. O'Brien



ACROSS

1 "Who, what?" said Tom —
7 Cubs' org.
10 Total
13 Cotton knot
14 Ledger *men*
20 As gentle —
21 One, in Bonn
22 Shade
23 Set of sayings
24 Eagle: Prefix
25 "Young M.D." said Tom —
27 Sprite
28 Passed below
30 Smith or Fleming
31 Miss West
32 Methods
33 "Gold leaf," said Tom —
34 Flanders
35 Rouge —
37 Not worth — of beans
38 Wave: Sp.
39 "John," said Tomas —
40 That kept in mind
41 Booboo
42 Praise
44 "*Do* as —!"
45 P. O. limbos
46 Israeli port
48 Warble
51 Miss. ladder
52 "Elec. unit," said Tom —
55 Ivy campus, nostalgically
58 Style
59 "Go easy, Mr. Roper," said Tom —
61 Some Allies.
62 Chalters
64 Greek name
65 Foam plastic
66 "Behold, — is thine own eye"
68 B. & O., etc.
69 Herbert of TV
70 "— goes walking . . ."
72 Sky, in Cadiz
74 Sudan river
75 Fun sound
76 Wandering

DOWN

1 Water, on Oahu
2 Dogtag info.
3 "K," said Tom —
4 "Pass the cards," said Tom —
5 "Grease," said Tom —
6 Craving
7 "Don't come on time," said Tom —
8 "Quiet meadow," said Tom —
9 Some
10 — of gold
11 "Come on down," said Tom —
12 Dict. entries
13 "Zero," said Tom —
14 Boredom
15 Mexican statesman
16 Wagon
17 "Magazine," said Tom —

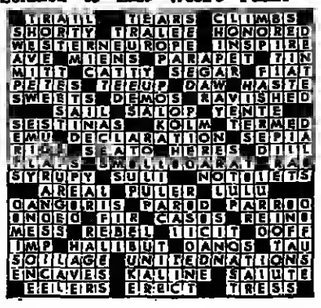
ACROSS

79 Blindfold
80 Well, well!
81 Marker
82 Sides: Sp.
83 Unreal
85 *Word with milk*
86 Level land: Abbr.
87 "Coda," said Tom —
90 Child's vehicle
94 Old English letter
95 Fable
97 Catlike
98 "Shirtwaist," said Tom —
99 Flanders
101 Rhine siren
103 "Wray," said Tom —
104 Learned
105 Days of —
106 Antiseptic
107 Neithers' partners
109 Pistol man
110 German girl's name
112 Bauble
113 Herons
115 Roof worker
116 *Mil.* staff man
118 Written: Fr.
120 Even if
121 Garden tools
122 Like a grassland
124 Optimistic
126 Girl's name
127 Eur. country
128 Constance or Norma
129 Baba
130 "Maid's night off," said Tom —
134 Certain Iraine: Abbr.
135 Lamprey
136 Torme
137 Trouble
138 Bank worker
139 Stringed knob
140 Deftly, with diction or fanfare

DOWN

18 In any way
19 Girl's name
20 U.S.
29 Miss Raines
32 ". . . and lose a few," said Tom —
34 Team pet
36 Govt. agency
37 Narrow shoe size
39 Tufts
41 "Army exam." said Tom —
43 Empley
47 "Dret . . . fünf," said Tom —
49 "— to this inn"
50 "Brothers," said Tom —
52 Nonbeliever, in Milano
53 "Intended," said Tom —
54 "Oriental gift," said Tom —
56 Jacob's wife: Var.
57 Pol. party
58 Soc. degree
60 Base metal, o'd usage
61 "One pair," said Tom —
63 Diplomat's concern
65 Rave on — mystery
67 Foolish
71 Under warranty: Abbr.
73 Chosen: Fr.
75 "N's and," said Tom —
76 Bad luck
77 "In favor?" said Tom —
79 "I bequeath," said Tom —
80 Prefixes meaning muscle
84 Streaked
86 Timetable times
88 In the: It.
89 Engineers' org.
91 "Just News-week," said Tom —
92 Puffs up
93 Golfing cup
96 "Yeah," said Tom —
98 "Is Elizabeth cold?" said Tom —
100 — Ariv
102 Carrot or beet
103 Full liberty
108 Lichen genus
108 Globe
109 "Pope," said Tom —
111 Fluids
113 "Tripod," as Tom —
114 Rang
115 — — Cat
116 "Farn," said Tom —
117 Severe lawmaker
119 Furious one
122 "— glad t meet you"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



هكذا من الأصل

70-Game Thriller Excites Wimbledon

West German Beats Keldie; Nastase, Taylor Also Advance

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June 29.—Wimbledon burst into bloom this afternoon. In one of the classics that have made these old championships famous, Jurgen Fassbender of West Germany won from Ray Keldie of Australia, 6-2, 1-7, 4-6, 7-5, 15-12, over three hours before this tournament's largest crowd of 31,500, who scrambled for places of vantage around the confines of No. 2 court.

The ingredients were there at the start. Headed by Ilie Nastase, all the other men seeds were safely installed in the round of 16 except for Fassbender, seeded No. 8. And, along with Nastase and Roger Taylor, the bearded Keldie was one of three men who defied the Association of Tennis Professionals' boycott and decided to play here.

As the afternoon wore on, the standard of play electrified under the inspiration of the galleries. It was magnificent tennis, full of thrust and parry, dinks and lobs, and dominated all the way through by service. They rarely play 28-game sets around the circuit any more and it was a delight that the tie-breaker does not operate in the fifth set at Wimbledon.

Probably Keldie should have won it, but Fassbender never looked like losing and it's a credit to them both that this 70-game thriller was played in great good humor. Keldie had three match points in the 16th game; another in the 18th, and two more in the 22nd. Somehow the son of a Hanover pro fended him off.

Jurgen had his first point to break service in the 27th game, slicing a backhand to the sideline. The line judge signaled out, but as the chalk flew he quickly reversed his call. The German served out the match to thunderous applause.

Nastase won as he liked, feeding on his own inspiration and clowning with the crowd. He beat Toshiro Sakai, the No. 2 Japanese, 7-5, 6-2, 6-4, and, except for an occasional rub of the mysterious ailment in his back, seemed in high fettle.

He next draws Sandy Mayer, the American No. 11, who blunted the blistering service of giant Vladimir Zednik of Czechoslovakia, 8-6, 7-5, 6-0. In the end, Mayer was passing Zednik at will and, for the first time this week, seemed happy on grass.

Third-seeded Jimmy Connors romped over 19-year-old Russ Simpson, the New Zealand junior champion, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, on an outlying court to join Alex Metreveli of Russia, the fourth seed, and Owen Davidson, the eighth seed, in their rightful places.

And Bob McKinley, the United States No. 15, made it, too, winning from Norman Holmes of New Canaan, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5, 7-5, with the chunky Holmes hurling himself to the ground in diving stabs at the balls that passed him. Even on match point, he tumbled over after saving the volley and then watched a forehand sail by. "He made some acrobatic shots," said Chuck's brother, "and it sure feels good to be in the last 16."

Pancho Walthall of San Antonio was knocked out in three sets by Briton John Feaver. And Jeff Austin of Rolling Hills, Calif., took the first two sets from the No. 1 Hungarian, Szaboks Baranyl, and then was beaten over five.

With 13 starting the day, the Americans had six women in the last 16 by nightfall, and the match that everybody was wondering about was settled when fourth-seed Chris Evert defeated Julie Heldman, 6-3, 6-1, to revenge her crushing loss last week at Queen's.

Chris trailed, 2-3, in the first set, tentatively poking the ball and being outmaneuvered by Miss Heldman's tactics of swinging the ball from side to side and up and down. "I was too cautious," Chris said later. "I was playing her game instead of mine." The Floridian took eight games running, attacking instead of pat-balling, and winning in 51 minutes.

"I think it's coming back now," she said. "The 24 wins I had in a row were really not good for me. I was relieved when I was beaten."

Fifth-seeded Rosie Casals, butterflies on her dress, bandeau around her hair, played fitfully in beating Tory Fretz, who took a year's holiday from tennis and is back in peak form, 7-5, 7-5. Rosie now meets Kris Kemmer, a surprise winner over Valerie Ziegenfuss, 8-9, 6-4, 6-3, and in the end it was Miss Kemmer's penetrating forehand that meant the difference.

Patti Hogan volleyed with thought and precision to win from Martina Nevratilova, the 16-year-old Czech. "She has talent," said Patti, "but a lot to learn."

Peggy Michel, unranked in the States, granted only a game to Chris Sandberg of Sweden. And America's No. 1 and four-time Wimbledon champion, Billie Jean King, got out there at the bottom of the draw by beating Kerry Harris of Australia, 6-2, 6-3. And up at the top, three-time champion here and top seed Margaret Court won from Kate Latham of San Francisco, 6-2, 6-3.



Associated Press.

HUMBLE BEGINNING—Romania's Ilie Nastase bows in respect toward his Japanese opponent, Toshiro Sakai, who had just made winning shot. Nastase won easily.

Wimbledon Results

WOMEN'S SINGLES
(Third Round)

Chris Evert, U.S., d. Julie Heldman, U.S., 6-3, 6-1; Virginia Wade, Britain, d. Pam Teeguarden, U.S., 6-2, 6-3; Margaret Court, Australia, d. Kate Latham, U.S., 6-2, 6-3; Evonne Goolagong, Australia, d. Wendy Turnbull, Australia, 6-4, 6-1; Kerry Melville, Australia, d. Pat Pretorius, South Africa, 6-1, 6-1; Billie Jean King, U.S., d. Kerry Harris, Australia, 6-2, 6-3; Olga Morozova, Russia, d. Joyce Williams, Britain, 7-5, 6-3; Rosie Casals, U.S., d. Tory Fretz, U.S., 7-5, 7-5; Patti Hogan, U.S., d. Martina Navratilova, Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-4; Peggy Michel, U.S., d. Christine Sundberg, Sweden, 6-1, 6-0; Glynis Coles, Britain, d. Pat Moor, Britain, 6-2, 6-1; Kristie Kemmer, U.S., d. Valerie Ziegenfuss, U.S., 8-9, 6-4, 6-3; Ingrid Bentzer, Sweden, d. Janet Newberry, U.S., 6-3, 4-6, 6-3; Lesley Hunt, Australia, d. Ramona Schallau, U.S., 6-2, 6-2.

MEN'S SINGLES
(Third Round)

Jimmy Connors, U.S., d. Russell Simpson, New Zealand, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2; Hana Pohlmann, W. Germany, d. Jeff Simpson, New Zealand, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4; Alex Metreveli, Russia, d. John Cooper, Australia, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1; Ilie Nastase, Romania, d. Toshiro Sakai, Japan, 7-5, 6-2, 6-4; Jurgen Fassbender, d. Ray Keldie, Australia, 6-2, 5-7, 4-6, 7-5, 15-13; John Feaver, Britain, d. Pancho Walthall, U.S., 7-5, 6-1, 9-8; Owen Davidson, Australia, d. Ernie Ewert, Australia, 8-1, 6-4, 3-6, 8-3; Alex Mayer, U.S., d. Vladimir Zednik, Czechoslovakia, 8-6, 7-5, 6-0; Szaboles Baranyi, Hungary, d. Jeff Austin, U.S., 2-6, 6-7, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4; Bob McKinley, U.S., d. Norman Holmes, U.S., 6-2, 3-6, 7-5, 7-5; Jaidip Mukerjea, India, d. Greg Perkins, Australia, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6; Bernie Mitton, South Africa, d. Dean Jobbert, South Africa, 4-6, 8-9, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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June 29, 1973

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AMROOP BANQUE S.A.:
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(w) Asca Corporation..... DM12.11
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(r) Austral Trust S.A..... $16.66
(w) Australia Selection Fd... $7.30

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(d) Global Resources..... LF984
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(w) Convert-Fd Int'l A Certs.. $8.59
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(r) Convert. Sec. N.V..... $804.31

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(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $34.85
(w) Fonsolor Lease Fr..... SF1,015

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(d) Japan Selection Fund.... $53.20
(w) Japan Pacific Fund..... $13.67
(i) Jardine Japan Fund..... $56.80
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(i) KB Income Fund..... LF1,641
(w) Keyfund..... $8.23
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F... $10.44
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(r) Marlin Fund..... $9.92
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.... $13.29
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(w) N.A.M.F..... $34.62
(w) Nippon Fund..... $37.13
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(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd..... 011.83
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc... $2.35
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund... $39.54
(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $8.03
(d) Penta Fund..... LF1,978
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SAFE GROUP:
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— (d) Global Fund..... $8.90
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF78.75
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.... $5.31

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $12.73

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— (d) Share Int'l Fund..... $6.57
— (d) Share Realty..... 013.90
— (w) Shareholders Excal... $6.34
— (d) Enterprise Fund..... $5.42
— (d) Harbor Fund..... $7.28

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— (d) Chase Selection Fd... $9.73
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF6.79
— (d) I.T.F. $9.10
(w) SMH 1 ..... DM97.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
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— (r) Securswiss..... SF1,280.00

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(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.... $17.93
(w) Star Fund..... $8.41
(w) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.. 011.10

SWISS BANK CORP.:
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— (d) Universal Fund..... SF110.03

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+ (r) Do. Accumulation.... $1.77
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd.... £12.85
+ (r) Do. Accumulation.... £14.60

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United Press International.

AT HELSINKI—Rod Milburn of the United States wins the 110-meter hurdles in 13.4 at World Light Games.

38 Superstars Picked For Black Hall of Fame

NEW YORK, June 29 (UPI).—Thirty-eight black superstars, ranging from 80-year-old former football All-America Fritz Pollard to 28-year-old Bob Beamon, the world record-holder in the long jump, were named yesterday to the National Black Sports Hall of Fame, to be located here.

Founding of the institution was announced by Allan Barron, publisher of Black Sports magazine, who said the prime concept of the Black Hall of Fame was "not another form of separatism," but "an attempt to insure the continuity of success and glory that the black athlete has brought to America and black Americans in the total society."

A "surprise" 39th member to the hall will be announced on Sept. 10 at a special banquet honoring black athletes. Hank Aaron, George Foreman, Arthur Ashe and Lee Elder will be among those receiving awards on that occasion.

Bill Cosby, comedian, TV star and sports buff, will serve as master of ceremonies at the banquet, which it is hoped will raise the funds to begin construction of the hall of fame.

Cosby was present for the announcement, drawing appreciative laughter with his stories about sports and athletes in general, but it was Pollard, the one-time great running back from Brown University, who received the loudest ovation. He was unable to hold back the tears after telling how glad he was to still be alive for this honor.

Others named to the hall who were present were Monte Irvin, former New York Giants player and now a member of Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn's staff; Buddy Young, one-time University of Illinois and New York football Yankees star now assisting National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle, and former Olympian Eulace Peacock.

Those named to the Black Hall of Fame were:

Football—Dr. Brud Holland, Marion Motley, Paul Robeson, Jim Brown, Herb McDonald, Pollard and Young.

Basketball—Bill Russell, Elgin Baylor, Wilt Chamberlain, Chuck Cooper, Dr. E.B. Henderson.

Track—Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Rafer Johnson, Harrison Dillard, Wilma Rudolph, Willie White, Cleveland Abbot, Peacock and Beamon.

Boxing—Henry Armstrong, Jose Torres, Muhammad Ali, Joe Louis and Ray Robinson.

Baseball—Satchel Peige, Roy Campanella, Jackie Robinson, Minnie Minoso, Roberto Clemente, Willie Mays, Martin Dihigo, Larry Doby and Irvin.

Tennis—Althea Gibson and Dr. Robert (Fireball) Johnson.

Golf—Charlie Sifford.

Oakland's Blue Shows Old Form, 3-Hits Royals

OAKLAND, June 29 (UPI).—Vida Blue stopped the Kansas City Royals on three hits through 7 2/3 innings last night, as the Oakland A's won, 3-2.

The 1971 Cy Young and MVP Award winner is now 7-3, after slipping to a 6-10 record a year ago. Blue limited the Royals to just two singles through seven innings but was lifted after Fran Healy's two-out solo homer in the eighth. Rollie Fingers stopped the Royals the rest of the way to post his eighth save.

The A's scored all their runs in a controversial second inning off loser Steve Busby, 4-8, on singles by Deron Johnson, Gene Tenace and Manny Trillo. Bert Campaneris' sacrifice fly and a messed-up run-down play. Trillo drove in the first Oakland tally in his initial major league at-bat.

Tigers 8, Brewers 6

At Detroit, Willie Horton's bouncing single up the middle with the bases filled and two out in the eighth inning lifted the Tigers to a comeback 8-6 victory over Milwaukee.

George Scott's bad-hop single with two out in the seventh had given Milwaukee a 6-5 lead. But a single by Aurelio Rodriguez and two walks after two out chased loser Rob Gardner and brought in Frank Linzy.

Horton hit a single up the middle to get two runs in and Dick McAuliffe, who tagged Linzy for a game-winning grand slam in Wednesday night's first game, followed with a single for an additional run.

Orioles 6, Yankees 3

At Baltimore, Don Baylor drove in two runs with a triple in the sixth inning and a sacrifice fly in the eighth as the Orioles moved to within one game of the Eastern Division lead by beating first-place New York, 6-3.

After the Orioles took a 3-0 lead in the third inning for Rookie righthander Jesse Jefferson, New York struck back with a two-run fourth inning. But Baylor then gave the Orioles the cushion they needed.

Twins 4, Rangers 0

At Arlington, Texas, Rod Carew collected two hits, drove in a run and stole home to back the five-hit pitching of Dick Woodson as Minnesota beat the Rangers 4-0.

With only 3,993 in attendance compared to the crowd of 35,692 Wednesday night when David Clyde made his major league debut, Woodson allowed only one man to reach third base in posting his seventh victory against five losses.

White Sox 2, Angels 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Luis Aparado lashed a two-run double in the second inning after two consecutive errors by California shortstop Rudy Meoli and Chicago made the runs stand up for a 2-0 victory that knocked the Angels out of first place in the American League West.

The Angels' biggest threat came in the fifth inning when they loaded the bases with one out, but Vada Pinson flied out and designated-hitter Frank Robinson struck out. Robinson went down swinging four straight times.

Indians 4, Red Sox 2
Red Sox 16, Indians 6

At Boston, the Red Sox rapped out 19 hits, including a two-run homer by Reggie Smith and a bases-loaded triple by Bob Montgomery, to beat Cleveland, 16-6, in the second game of a doubleheader after the Indians won the opener, 4-2.

The Sox, who had mustered just seven runs in their last five games, including the opener, scored four runs in the fourth and six more in the sixth to turn the nightcap into a rout.

Rico Petrocelli, who drove in one of the Boston runs in the nightcap, hit his 10th homer in the second inning of the opener with the bases empty, but designated-hitter John Ellis hit a three-run homer in the fourth inning to put the Indians ahead to stay.

Pirates 6, Cardinals 0

In the National League, at Pittsburgh, Willie Stargell hit his 300th career home run with one on and Al Oliver drove in three runs with two doubles and a single as the Pirates defeated St. Louis, 6-0.

Dock Ellis hurled a five-hit shutout to even his record at 7-7. Stargell's third-inning blast extended his major league-leading home-run total to 22, scoring Gene Clines, who had singled.

Padres 6, Reds 1

At Cincinnati, Clarence Gaston and Nate Colbert backed up Clay Kirby's six-hit pitching with home runs as San Diego beat the Reds, 6-1.

Kirby, notching his fourth victory against eight losses, lost his bid for a shutout in the ninth inning when Pete Rose beat out an infield hit for his third single and came home on a double by Joe Morgan.

Colbert's Homer, his seventh of the season, came after a single by Roberts in the seventh inning. The victim was righthander Jim McGlothlin.

Giants 2, Astros 1

At Houston, Gary Matthews hit a two-out triple in the 10th inning to drive in the winning run and give San Francisco a 2-1 victory over the Astros.

Matthews's triple to the right-centerfield wall drove in Garry Maddox, who had grounded a single to center with one out off losing pitcher Dave Roberts, 7-5.

The other San Francisco run came in the seventh on consecutive two-out singles by winning pitcher Jim Barr, Tito Fuentes and Gary Thomasson.

Dodgers 8, Braves 3
Braves 3, Dodgers 2

At Atlanta, Dave Lopes stroked three hits and a sacrifice fly to lead Los Angeles to an 8-3 victory over the Braves and give them a split of their doubleheader after Darrell Evans slammed his 18th homer of the year in the first game to give Atlanta a 3-2 victory.

The Dodgers got two runs in the third on doubles by Willie Davis and Willie Crawford and a bases-loaded walk to Chris Cannizzaro. They scored their fifth run in the eighth on Lopes's sacrifice fly and scored three more runs in the ninth on five singles.

Italy Suspends Tennis Stars Over Boycott

MILAN, Italy, June 29 (AP).—The Italian Tennis Federation punished Adriano Panatta and Paolo Bertolucci today with three-month suspensions for taking part in the Wimbledon boycott.

The federation announced that the two Italian stars were disqualified from play until Sept. 30. That apparently would keep them out of Italy's Davis Cup match against Spain, scheduled July 20 in Turin.

Panatta and Bertolucci, along with nearly 70 other leading international players, pulled out of the Wimbledon tournament because of the ban against Nikki Pilic of Yugoslavia. Pilic was barred from the prestigious tournament after he refused to play for Yugoslavia in the Davis Cup.

U.S. Takes 24 Gold Medals At Pacific Conference Meet

TORONTO, June 29 (AP).—Spurred by swift Maurice Peoples of the D.C. Striders, by Mac Wilkins and by Mary Decker, the United States completed its domination of the 1973 Pacific Conference Games last night at Etobicoke Centennial Stadium.

Peoples, an Arizona State University student, set a scorching pace in winning the men's 400 meters in 45.5 seconds, then anchored the U.S. winning 1,600-meter relay team.

The 6-foot-4 240-pound Wilkins, a recent graduate of the University of Oregon, uncorked a winning discus throw of 200 feet, 11 3/4 inches, while Miss Decker, 14, from Garden Grove, Calif., put on a surprisingly strong finish and won the women's 800 meters in 2:05.1.

Overall, the Americans won 10 events in the closing program of the two-day meet and finished with 20 gold medals and 32 finals.

Australia was second in gold medals with six, followed by Canada with four and New Zealand and Japan with one each in the second edition of the international games. In the first meet, held in Tokyo in 1969, Australia topped the gold medal list.

Carl Farmer, who had finished second to Peoples in the 400, led off the relay and was followed by Bob Primeaux of the University of Texas, Wednesday's winner in the 400-meter hurdles, and Mark Lutz of the University of Kansas. The quartet was timed in 3:07.0.

Herb Washington, formerly of Michigan State, bolted to victory in the men's 100 meters in 10.5, nipping runner-up Masahide Jinno of Japan and Ivory Crockett of the Philadelphia Pioneer Club. Both were clocked in 10.5.

Tom Hill, the 1972 Olympic bronze medalist, was a runaway winner in the 110-meter hurdles in 13.7. Al Lanier of the University of Cincinnati took the long jump at 26-2, and Vic Dias of the Bay Area Striders won the pole vault at 16-10 3/4.

The women accounted for the other two U.S. gold meals in yesterday's finals, with Kathy Schmidt of Long Beach, Calif., taking the javelin at 190-1 and Maren Seidler of Chicago capturing the shot put at 51-2 1/2.

Ted Bregar of the U.S. Naval Academy finished fourth in the hammer throw.

3 Tie for Lead In Western Golf

CHICAGO, June 29 (UPI).—Arnold Palmer, pro golf's first millionaire, Australia's Bruce Crampton, who could reach the millionaire class this week, and Rik Massengale, seeking his first tourney victory, set the pace in the first round of the $175,000 Western Open yesterday with five-under-par 65s.

The three held a one-stroke lead on Billy Casper, J. C. Snead and Hale Irwin, and there were so many par-busters at Midlothian Country Club that another 30 players were within four shots of the lead. Nine were grouped at 68, 12 at 69, and 9 at 70, while 21 matched par 71.

Palmer, who changed to an old putter for the round, said, "This has got to be my best putting round in quite some time. After seeing the greens, I made up my mind I wasn't going to be short and I had every putt past the hole. That makes a helluva difference, getting the ball by the hole."

Crampton said that he "hit some very satisfactory shots but I hit some bad ones, too."

Friday

Cubs Top Mets On Cardenal Hit

CHICAGO, June 29 (UPI).—Jose Cardenal's bases-loaded single with one out in the 10th inning today gave the Chicago Cubs a 4-3 victory over the New York Mets.

Billy Williams, appearing as a pinch-hitter, scored from third on Cardenal's liner to left field and gave the Eastern Division leaders their sixth victory in the last seven games. The blow also broke the third tie of the game.

The loss went to Buzz Capra, 0-2, who came on in the eighth inning and who loaded the bases in the 10th by yielding a single to Don Kessinger and walking Williams and Rick Monday. Tug McGraw then came on and got Glenn Beckert to ground into a force at home before Cardenal got his winning blow.

Dave Laroche got the decision in relief, coming into the game in the 10th and raising his record to 3-0.

John Milner gave the Mets a brief 3-2 edge when he led off the ninth inning with his 10th home run of the season. But Gene Hiser hit his first major league homer with two outs in the Cubs' half of the frame to tie the game for the third time.

The Scoreboard

BASEBALL—At Omaha, Neb., Roy Smalley and Daryl Arnstein belted home runs to power the United States All-Stars to a 10-2 victory over Japan's college stars. Smalley collected his three-run homer in the fifth, while Arnstein topped off the 12-hit attack with a two-run homer in the ninth.

Dick Allen Hurt In Collision, May Be Out a Month

ANAHEIM, June 29 (UPI).—This was supposed to be the year of the White Sox. Chicago manager Chuck Tanner must be ready to call it something else.

Beset all season with injuries, the White Sox suffered their most crushing loss last night in a 3-0 victory over the California Angels. Dick Allen received a hairline fracture to his left fibula in a first-base collision. The American League's MVP in 1972 may be sidelined a month.

"We'll just have to hang tough, but I think he can come back fast," Tanner said. "He recovers fast and he's a tough guy. I hope he's ready in two weeks."

Dr. Jules Rasinski, the Angels' team physician, sent the 5-foot-11, 190-pound Allen to St. Joseph's Hospital in nearby Orange, Calif., after he was dropped spectacularly in the sixth inning by 6-foot-4, 225-pound Mike Epstein.

X-rays showed the hairline fracture. A splint was placed on Allen's left leg and he was given crutches.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	45	31	.592	—
Montreal	34	35	.493	7 1/2
St. Louis	35	37	.480	8
Philadelphia	35	38	.479	8 1/2
Pittsburgh	32	38	.457	10
New York	31	38	.449	10 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	49	27	.645	—
San Fran.	44	33	.571	5 1/2
Houston	43	34	.558	6 1/2
Cincinnati	38	36	.514	10
Atlanta	22	44	.421	17
San Diego	24	51	.320	24 1/2

Thursday's Results

Montreal 5, Chicago 4.
Chicago 4, Montreal 2.
Philadelphia 11, New York 4.
Atlanta 3, 3, Los Angeles 2, 8.
San Diego 6, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 0.
San Fran. 2, Houston 1.

Friday's Games

Chicago 4, New York 3.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, night.
Montreal at Pittsburgh, night.
San Fran. at Houston, night.
Los Angeles at Atlanta, night.
San Diego at Cincinnati, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	41	33	.554	—
Baltimore	38	30	.548	1
Milwaukee	37	36	.507	3 1/2
Boston	35	35	.500	4
Detroit	36	37	.493	4 1/2
Cleveland	27	46	.370	13 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	41	34	.547	—
California	38	33	.543	1/2
Chicago	37	32	.536	7
Minnesota	37	33	.529	1 1/2
Kansas City	40	37	.519	2
Texas	34	44	.353	13 1/2

Thursday's Results

Cleveland 4, 7, Boston 2, 16.
Baltimore 6, New York 3.
Minnesota 4, Texas 0.
Oakland 3, Kansas City 2.
Detroit 8, Milwaukee 5.
Chicago 2, California 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago at Oakland, night.
Minnesota at California, night.
Kansas City at Texas, night.
Baltimore at Detroit, night.
Cleveland at New York, night.
Milwaukee at Boston, night.

Briton Wins Auto Race

MONZA, Italy, June 29 (Reuters).—Roger Williamson of Britain, in a March-BMW, today won the Monza Lottery Grand Prix in the European Formula Two motor racing championship.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(First Game)

Cleveland ..... 000 200 100—4 5 0
Boston ..... 011 000 000—2 7 1
Tidrow, Timmerman (8) and Duncan; Culp, Newhauser (9) and Pick. W—Tidrow (6-8). L—Culp (1-3). HR—Petrocelli (19th), Ellis (20th).

(Second Game)

Cleveland ..... 330 110 021—7 14 2
Boston ..... 218 405 03x—16 19 0
Bosman, Lamb (4), Kekich (6), Johnson (8) and Ellis; Pattin, Moret (6) and Montgomery. W—Pattin (8-9). L—Bosman (3-8). HR—Smith (8th).
New York ..... 000 200 100—3 8 1
Baltimore ..... 003 001 02x—6 7 0
McDowell, McDaniel (8) and Munson; Jefferson, Jackson (4) and Etcheberren. W—Jackson (4-0). L—McDowell (2-1). HR—Munson (11th).
Minnesota ..... 002 200 000—4 9 0
Texas ..... 000 000 000—0 5 1
Woodson (7-4) and Mitterwald; Broberg (4-6) and Billings.
Kansas City ... 000 000 110—2 3 2
Oakland ..... 030 000 00x—3 6 0
Busby (4-8) and Healy; Blue, Fingers (6) and Fosse. W—Blue (7-3). HR—Healy (2d).
Milwaukee ..... 000 320 100—6 12 1
Detroit ..... 100 400 03x—8 11 3
Short, Champion (5), Gardner (7), Lisy (8) and E. Rodriguez; Lolich, Miller (5), Hiller (9) and Gibbs. W—Miller (1-0). L—Gardner (1-1). HR—May (14th), Brown (8th).
Chicago ..... 020 000 000—2 7 1
California ..... 000 000 000—0 6 2
Stone, Forster (7) and Hermann; Wright, (8-10) and Torborg, Kusnyer (8). W—Stone (3-3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(18 inns, suspended game)

Mon. ... 000 000 201 000 100 001—5 15 0
Chi. ..... 100 001 001 000 100 000—4 12 1
Torrez, Marshall (9), Walker (12), Jarvis (12), Stoneman (15) and Boccabella; Cura, Aker (7), Laroche (9), Locker (10), Bonham (13), Sarris (16), Hooton (17) and Hundley, Rudolph (10). W—Stoneman (3-4). L—Hooton (8-5). HR—Bailey (11th, 12th), Singleton (8th), Bourque (8th), Santo (9th, 10th).

(Regular game)

Montreal ..... 013 001 003—5 9 0
Chicago ..... 001 100 20x—4 6 0
Renko (6-5) and Humphrey; Pappas, Laroche (8) and Hundley. W—Pappas (5-5). HR—Bailey (13th), Day (3d), Monday (17th and 18th).

(First Game)

Los Angeles ... 000 000 110—2 10 1
Atlanta ..... 101 000 01x—3 3 2
Messersmith, Rau (7), Richert (8) and Yeager, Cannizzaro (8); Niekro, Panther (8), Hoerner (9), Frisella (9) and Oates. W—Panther (1-0). L—Richert (1-1). HR—Lum (8th), Evans (18th).

(Second Game)

Los Angeles ..... 202 000 013—8 17 0
Atlanta ..... 000 003 000—3 9 1
John, Brewer (6), Hough (8) and Cannizzaro; Reed, Hoerner (3), Freeman (4), Panther (8) and Casanova. W—John (8-3). L—Reed (4-10).
Philadelphia ... 221 010 401—11 15 2
New York ..... 102 000 010— 4 11 2
Lonborg (6-6) and Boone; McAndrew, Hennigan (5), McGraw (7), Sadecki (9) and Hodges. L—McAndrew (3-6). HR—Dauer (7th), Hutton (3d and 4th).
San Diego ..... 310 300 200—6 12 0
Cincinnati ..... 000 000 001—1 6 1
Kirby (4-8) and Corrales; Gullett, Borbon (4), McGlothlin (7) and King. L—Gullett (7-7). HR—Gaston (6th), Colbert (7th).
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000—0 5 1
Pittsburgh ..... 201 012 00x—6 14 1
Wise, Brabosky (6), Proa (8) and Simmons; Ellis (7-7) and Sanguillen. L—Wise (9-4). HR—Stargell (23d).
San Fran. ... 000 000 100 1—2 12 0
Houston .....

Art Buchwald

Post-Election Thoughts

WASHINGTON.—My friend Cotswald, who was a "Democrat for Nixon," seemed very depressed when I found him in a bar the other day.

I asked him what the problem was. "I've been watching the Watergate hearings all week," he said, "and it's got me down."


Buchwald

"Don't worry," I said trying to cheer him up. "It's John Dean's word against the President's. It's still quite possible that Nixon had nothing to do with Watergate or the cover-up."

"That's just the point," Cotswald said. "Suppose Nixon didn't have anything to do with Watergate? The White House defense is that Nixon didn't know anything about anything. The whole country was being run by Haldeman and Ehrlichman. Wouldn't that depress you?"

"Well, it wouldn't make me happy," I admitted.

"I didn't vote for Haldeman and Ehrlichman," Cotswald said bitterly. "I voted for Nixon. If I had known he was going to turn over the presidency of the country to two flunkies I sure as hell would have thought twice about it."

"But President Nixon had the final say on all their decisions," I pointed out.

"We don't know that. From what we've heard, Ehrlichman and Haldeman gave orders to the Justice Department, the FBI, the CIA, the State Department and everybody else.

"Everyone in the White House except John Dean says the President had no idea what anybody was doing. If we believe this it means that Ehrlichman and Haldeman were running the show. This is a frightening thought—much worse than having the President implicated in Watergate."

"But," I protested, "the President can't do everything himself. He has to have aides to carry out his orders."

"Dammit," said Cotswald, "if they carried out the President's orders, it means the President knew what was going on. If they did it on their own, that means I was a 'Democrat for Haldeman and Ehrlichman.' That's a terrible thing for any man to live with."

"But Haldeman and Ehrlichman may have been acting on their own just in regard to Watergate," I said. "The rest of the time they may have been acting on orders from the President."

"How do we know that? All the testimony indicates no one ever got in to see the President. We don't even know if the President was there half the time. The only thing Nixon read was Pat Buchanan's resume of the news every morning. Every White House staffer, cabinet officer and Nixon appointee reported to Haldeman and Ehrlichman. When Haldeman and Ehrlichman gave orders they said they were speaking for the President. But all the proof so far is that they did anything they darned well pleased."

I was getting a little exasperated. "Well, what is your solution to the problem?"

"I think in the next election we should have a right to vote for the President's aides, as well as for the President. If the country is going to be handed over to Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Charles Colson and John Dean 3d, the American people should know about it in advance."

"That makes sense," I admitted.

"And I believe they should be sworn in at the same time as the President. If the President swears to uphold the Constitution, his people should swear to it too. Then if they screw up we can impeach them in a package deal."

Dutch Landscape Auctioned for $1.58 Million

LONDON, June 29 (UPI).—A 17th-century painting by the Dutch artist Aelbert Cuyp sold for a record 580,000 guineas (about $1.58 million) today in an auction of old master works at Christie's in London. The 104 paintings netted a total of £3.2 million.

The price for the Cuyp landscape was 10 times higher than the record of £52,500 set in 1969.

Mary Blume

Julie Andrews: A Vote for Appropriate Permissiveness

PARIS (IHT).—The thought of Julie Andrews and Omar Sharif starring together in a film may raise one's blood sugar to alarming heights, but "The Tamarind Seed," which they are finishing in Paris after shooting in Barbados and London, is described in a press release as "a dramatic love story set against a background of tension and intrigue." Mr. Sharif, ever the universal foreigner, plays a Russian, the head of the KGB no less, and Miss Andrews, ever on the right side, is a non-singing Foreign Office secretary.

Miss Andrews hasn't made a film since the musical "Darling Lili," five years ago. Like "Darling Lili," "The Tamarind Seed" is directed by Blake Edwards, but it is a more modest effort. "This is almost a vacation, it's a simple film, with a fairly low budget and very pleasurable," says Miss Andrews, looking outrageously cool and comfortable in orange pants and shirt and white espadrilles on a sweltering Paris day. "When we did 'Darling Lili,' Blake and I weren't married. It's different now that we're married, much better."

During "Darling Lili" Mr. Edwards's daughter, Jenny, got Miss Andrews to agree to write a children's book as a forfeit for her habit of swearing. The book, "Mandy," was successfully published under the name Julie Edwards and Miss Andrews has another book planned, "The Last of the Really Great Whangdoodles," for next spring.

Did writing "Mandy" help Miss Andrews cut down on her cussing? "I don't know, but it did a hell of a lot of good for the rest of me though."

Julie Andrews began her career at 12, singing the Polonaise from "Mignon" at the London Hippodrome. Having had a great deal asked of her as a child, she came to ask a great deal of herself; stern self-discipline and a zeal for self-improvement provided the fuel. These days there is less steel in her spine; the courtesy, always considerable, is less self-protective. She is still terribly cautious, she says, but less than she used to be: "I am much more cautious about doing things that are valuable to me, less cautious about other things."

With "Mary Poppins" and "The Sound of Music" she became the Hollywood ideal, representing the rare combination of Ivory Soap purity and box office appeal (by the end of 1972 her eight films had grossed $250,000,000, making her the top grossing star in the history of the motion picture industry). The inevitable cruel reaction came: "Star!" was a terrific flop, the fan magazines turned nasty (she sued two and won both suits), the movie business was in trouble. Julie stopped working, devoted herself to three children (one from her marriage to Tony Walton, two from Blake's previous marriage), keeping house, helping establish a village for problem children, helping out at school (mothers think Julie is nuts about all kids; in fact, she has met quite a few children she hasn't liked, and even more mothers).

This past season Julie and Blake reversed the usual husband and wife roles: he stayed home and ran the house and looked after the kids while writing the script for "The Tamarind Seed." She went off to the studio each day for her TV show, "The Julie Andrews Hour."

"I'd come home and Blake would say, 'Let me tell you about the kids,' and I'd say, 'Don't tell me about the kids I've had a horrible day at work. I now know how a husband feels when he comes home from the office. It was quite dicey at times."

The TV show, which ironically was both dropped and awarded an Emmy, was part of Blake's and Julie's plan to buy the freedom to work together making films. It was, Julie says, the hardest thing she has done and not entirely satisfying. "There is so little time, you have to compromise from the start. I learned to pull in my sights and not be so ambitious. Television is an animal just by itself. The only thing you can do is reckon that one day it will be all there is, and then you will get quality."

She will do more TV next year, but only a total of six hours in which she will have considerable freedom. One thing that she did enjoy about the old show was that she had a great deal of music. "I got to sing a bell of a lot. By the end my vocal engine was so strong I wanted to do a musical right away."

Julie's splendid vocal engine—her voice, Kenneth Tynan once said, is as limpid as outer space—has always been a worry to her. Blessed with a freakish larynx that gave her a five-octave range and made her a child star, she lost her voice for a time at 17 and has never been sure of it since, despite her Broadway triumphs. "In my three and a half year run in 'My Fair Lady' I did get myself into a very neurotic state vocally." After 18 months in "Camelot" without missing a performance, she felt better. She has always wanted to try light opera but wonders if she could do it.

Her attitude about work right now, she says, is, "For a while I enjoyed it so much. Then you have to say, what about all those years?" While she used to worry about being typed as a Mary Poppins, she doesn't much care now. "It's still there, I suppose, but I still hope that one will be able to try a number of things. The television show helped—it was tougher work, not as smooth and glossy. It was good for me.

"I don't know how people view me," she says. "I'm all for permissiveness if it's appropriate. I just wish that rather than people jumping on the bandwagon of a 'Sound of Music' or of pornography because that's where it's at, I just wish it were all being churned out, all sorts of things. I suppose film's become so specialized because everyone's grasping to hang on. But it's terribly sad, it's such a lovely medium."

By combining television and films, Julie and Blake will, she says, have a chance to work without big studio control. "You can't imagine the pleasure of not having someone lean over your shoulder."

Still, she is not about to knock an old-style Hollywood film like "The Sound of Music," which is now in re-release.

"I went to see it and this is no bullshit, it really was a wonderful film, wonderfully professional. It's more valuable now than it was then—it has a lovely innocence, a sort of trust that is lacking today."

Julie, director Robert Wise and all the cast had a reunion for the screening. "It sounded such a bokey thing. I thought before the evening began, oh, Lord. But every one of those kids has turned out to be a rather super human being.

"It was fascinating—the minute we got together there was no embarrassment. The warm relationship we'd established just began again."


Julie Andrews

PEOPLE: *Franco 'World's Greatest Genius'—Aristotle Onassis*

Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis Friday called Spanish chief of state Francisco Franco "the world's greatest genius." Onassis, who is holidaying in southern Spain with his wife Jacqueline, aboard their yacht, told a local newspaper, "Franco is the world's greatest genius, who has known how to organize a country like Spain and predict its future." Onassis also praised Prince Juan Carlos, whom Franco has named as his eventual successor, as "an intelligent man who has adapted himself to the politics and to the general interests of the country."

* * *

About 95 percent of all books in United States libraries are sexist, according to Wilma Scott Heide, president of the National Organization of Women. "As a civil libertarian I do not propose that we burn all books that are sexist," she told the 92d conference of the American Library Association in Las Vegas. "But I might suggest you place disclaimers in such books, warning that the sexism in these books may be harmful and dangerous to your health."

* * *

YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU: Harvey Hughes, 48, hospitalized early this month for a heart attack, was about to leave Marion County General Hospital in Indianapolis when a security guard stepped up and asked to inspect his bulging suitcase. In it were two stethoscopes, 15 thermometers, five bottles of mouthwash, 11 soap dishes, two pairs of hospital pajamas, a bedsheet, bedspread, adhesive tape, elastic stockings and 41 pieces of silverware. He was charged with larceny.

* * *

The family of Gaston Dominici, who was sentenced to death in 1954 for the murder of British scientist Sir Jack Drummond and his wife and daughter, has filed a suit in Marseilles for damages against the makers and distributors of a film about the 1952 killings. Dominici's wife, Marie, now 94, heads the family in their 750,000-franc suit which charges invasion of privacy. Dominici's sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. After first confessing, he later retracted his confession and from then to his death in 1965 denied having had anything to do with the murders. The film, called "The Dominici Affair," was first screened earlier this year. Top French actor Jean Gabin plays the lead.

* * *

Former waiter Larry Lewis celebrated his 106th birthday this week by sprinting 100 yards after his daily 6.7-mile run around San Francisco's Golden Gate Park. His run always takes him 37 minutes. A waiter at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco from 1906 until last January, he doesn't smoke and drinks three gallons of spring water a day. After blowing out 106 candles on his birthday cake, Lewis said, "I won't eat the cake. It's not healthy."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.


WP.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO ...Sally Rand? She's still fan dancing (see above) at 69. She was recently a headliner at a Washington, D.C., nightclub. She wears micro-mini skirts, false eyelashes and collects dolls.

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